CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,290—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
15-0 8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0 8-8
11-0 6-6	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	11-0 6-6
22-0 12-0		22-0 12-0
25-0 13-8	After Dinner—Lafit	25-0 13-8
37-8 19-12		37-0 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	29th Nov.
B. L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th „
B. L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	27th „ 1891.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	500	R. Harvey	3rd Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	10th „
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	17th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	24th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	31st „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Feb.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	14th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	7th Mar.
B.L. PESHAWAR	3927	800	W. A. Wheler	14th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	21st „
B.L. BENGAL	4439	800	A. B. Daniell	28th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Apr.
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	E. Crewe	11th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	18th „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1000	E. Stewart	25th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd May
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
† ASSAM	3033	500	W. J. Webber	16th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

PEKIN	3908	600	P. Harris	24th Mar.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	7th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	5th May

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	About
PEKIN	3903	800	P. Harris	4th Dec.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	18th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	29th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th December, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1890

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. 90
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. 91

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	L. Lemessich	4,200	650	15th Jan. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
MELPOMENE	G. Wallusching	3,800	550	21st Dec. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 20th November, 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ARMENIA	3,395	Geo Read	25th Nov.
NUBIA	3,551	T. Knox	6th Dec.

THE above steamers have been built specially in view of the Indian trade, and have every comfort for first class passengers.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November. 1890.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES

PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 26th November.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, CUTCH MANDAVIE, KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, at 11 a.m., on 29th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Busheer, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,122 tons, at 11 a.m. on the 30th November, after arrival of incoming English mail, transhipping mails and passengers at Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LINDULA," 3,346 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 27th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.
S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on or about the 26th November.

FOR MARMUGAO DIRECT.
S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 26th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th November, 1890. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S S. S. "KILWA" WILL LEAVE for ZANZIBAR on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst., Ibo and Mozambique cargo will be transhipped from Zanzibar, She will carry Goods for Quillimane and Delagoa Bay. For Freight and Passage, apply to
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Agents.
H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar.
Mandvie, Khoja Mohola, 20th November, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively, grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
28, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking via Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

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FINEST SPANISH GRAPES.
Grapes.....Per lb. As. 14.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STILTON CHEESE.
Whole Cheese, about 14lbs....Re. 1-4 per lb.
On Cut..... „ 1-6 „
GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
Re. 1-4 per lb.
GRUYERE CHEESE.
As. 14 per lb.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NUTS.
Brazil Nuts.....As. 14 per lb.
Barcelona Nuts.....As. 8 „
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO TOURISTS.
JUST PUBLISHED, Rs. 6-10-0.
MR. CAINE'S
"PICTURESQUE INDIA."
Forming an Admirable Guide Book for those "Doing" India.
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LAZARUS' SPECIALITE SPECTACLES.
Can be obtained from and fitted by
THACKER and Co., LD.,
Bombay AGENTS TO MR. LAZARUS.
*** Descriptive Pamphlet and Price List, with instructions for Self-testing of Sight for those who cannot attend personally, will be sent on Application.
THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

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MESSRS. GIESLER'S reputation as one of the LEADING CHAMPAGNE HOUSES is thoroughly established in every market in the world. Their "INDIA BRAND" Champagne, wherever introduced, has been invariably admired, and is undoubtedly one of the BEST Wines of its class imported into India.
Price per dozen Quarts, Rs. 54; Pints, Rs. 31.
The following well-known Champagnes are also kept in stock :—

	Per dozen. Bottles. Rs. a.	Per Half Bottles. Rs. a.
PERRIER JOUET'S FINEST DRY	54 0	30 0
Do. do. RESERVE CUVEE	61 0	35 0
HEIDSIECK'S DRY MONOPOLE	57 0	32 0
ROEDERER'S RESERVE	58 0	33 0
KOCH FILS	50 0	28 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S LIGHT PILSENER BEER,
BRIGHT AND SPARKLING,
POSSESSES good body and colour, with an excellent flavour; it has not that weak and watery taste which characterizes so many of the so-called Light Beers.
Bottles, Rs. 5-12 per dozen Cash.
Half Bottles, Rs. 3-14 per dozen Cash.
Per Case 4 dozen Bottles, Rs. 21-8.
Per Case 6 dozen ½ Bottles, Rs. 21-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Bombay, Calcutta
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., LONDON
Madras, Lahore.
Largest Wine Shippers to India and the East. Price List free on application.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT of INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS, suitable for sending to Friends at Home.
'XMAS TOYS! 'XMAS WINES!!
'XMAS PUZZLES! 'XMAS FRUITS!!
'XMAS GAMES! 'XMAS STORES!!
'XMAS PRESENTS FOR OLD AND YOUNG!!!
Orders are now being registered for delivery in December.
Wine and General Import Merchants and Agents, PHILLIPS & Co., LD. 'BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT!!!
REAL MANILLA CIGARS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Manilla Cigar No. 1	per 100 6 0	Manilla Cigar, No. 3	per 100 4 0
Do. do. No. 2	per 100 5 0	Do. Cheeroot No. 2	per 100 5 0

THESE CIGARS are carefully selected and packed in boxes o 100 by our Agent at Manilla, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at LOWER RATES than any other firm in India.
N. B. DANTRA AND CO.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
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AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

Wholesale by POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.
SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.
Radically cures Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Bowel Complaints. Is a reliable and never failing Remedy.
Retail at Re. 1-4 By all Chemists, Bombay.

Re. 1-8 of all Chemists. Wholesale at POPULAR R. M. COMPANY, Medows Street, Bombay.
SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.
Kills Fevers and Ague, and eradicates Malarial Poison from the system in two days! "The first bottle made a different man altogether". "A wonderful remedy is your Ague Specific indeed."
If you require a real Cure for Fevers, do not take Price into consideration.

SUPERIOR TABLE DAMASK.
CLOTHS BEST
NAPKINS BELFAST
DOYLEYS BLEACH.
REDUCED PRICES.

	Rs. a.
Best Double Damask Cloths; Rich Floral Patterns and other elegant designs, IN ALL SIZES ... from each	9 8
Rich Damask (Double) Table Napkins, to match cloths, if required, an extensive selection Hemmed ready for use ... from per doz.	9 8
Superior Damask Doyleys, Fringed large size selected choice patterns ... per doz.	6 0
Piece Damask to Fit all Tables; any length cut, Neat Attractive Designs ... Per yard	3 0
BROWN LINEN; afternoon Tea Cloths, Richly Embroidered in Silk, Deep Fringed Edges, a Novelty ... each	6 0

SPECIAL V. P. P. OR CASH DISCOUNT 10 PER CENT.
BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

EYESIGHT!

THE necessity for proper testing of the sight before ordering Spectacles cannot be overrated. We have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight, and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common Spectacles now so generally sold by those who keep an ill-assorted collection just to complete a miscellaneous stock.
We make this department of our business a speciality, and we claim to have the largest and most complete stock in India. Our Opticians being thoroughly practical men, we can guarantee the correction of the defects and irregularities of the sight by optical means.

DR. A. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

Have always been and always are by a very long way the best procurable, and owing to the present favorable rate of exchange, we have been able to reduce their prices, which though very little in advance of other Houses the slightly extra cost is more than compensated for by their superiority and perfection.
It is well known to us from experiments that a great deal of discomfort must arise from the use of spectacles with ill-fitting frames, for instance a pair of lenses in frames a little too wide or a little too narrow would compel the patient to look through the inner or outside sides of the lenses or through their prisms instead of through their centre and which must necessitate a call upon the convergence muscles for increased effort at a time when the accommodation muscles are relaxed. This cannot but be a source of discomfort at all times and a source of danger to the eyes. Several instances have been known in which discomfort in wearing spectacles has been removed as soon as lenses of the same power were put into frames adopted to the requirements of the wearer.
Every precaution is taken by us to supply not only the best lenses procurable but also to supply frames n which the lenses are so placed as to make the wearing of spectacles a pleasure.

STEEL FRAMES.

Single Temple or Turn-pin ... from Rs.	6
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	15
Folders or "Pince-Nez" ... from „	6
Do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	15

SILVER FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks ... „	20
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	25
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Spectacles ... „	24
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	30
Folders or Pince-Nez, with Steel Springs ... „	20
Do. do do. Gold Springs ... „	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	25

GOLD FRAMES.

Single Temple or Riding Hooks, oval or pantascopic from „	25
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	45
Turn-pin Sporting or Billiard Hooks ... „	35
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	55
Folders or Pince-Nez, Japanese Springs ... from „	30
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	40
Do. do. non-pressure springs ... „	36
Do. do. do. Dr. Menist's ... „	45

OXFORDS OR SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.
GLASS...Re. 1-8 each. Pebbles ... Rs. 8 each.
ATTACHMENTS.

Eye-glass Cords, Black Silk ... 4 for Rs.	1 0
„ Wirebound, very fine ... each Re. 1 and „	1 8
„ Chains, Silver or Aluminium ... each „	3 0
„ „ Gold ... each from „	10 0

GLARE PROTECTORS.

Steel Framed Globular Glare Folders, Hooks or Turn-pins ... from Rs.	3
Silver Framed do. do. ... from „	18
Gold Framed do do. ... from „	35
STIRRUP OR "D" EYE PROTECTORS.	
Steel or Nickel Turn-pin, Single Temple or Hooksides from „	6
Silver do. do. do. ... from „	25
Gold do. do. do. ... from „	60
JAPANESE CUPS OR GLARE AND DUST GLASSES.	
Blue Steel Frame, Velvet Rimmed ... from Rs.	4
Silver do. do. ... from „	30
Gold do. do. ... from „	75
LORGNONS.	
A very elegant form of optical relief specially designed for Ladies. Best quality, in substantial engraved Gold Cases, and fitted with Dr. Menist's Perfect Pebbles ... Rs.	100
Decorated Tortoise Shell, inlaid with Mother-O' Pearl or in plain Mother-O'-Pearl, with Silver Mounts... „	25
Tortoise Shade long handle, without middle joint, very fashionable ... „	20

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SYMPHONIUMS!!!
THE SYMPHONIUM is a self-acting MUSICAL BOX of a novel and ingenious construction. It has the advantage over all Musical Boxes, as it gets never out of tune, and will play ANY NUMBER of Tunes. Price, inclusive of 12 METAL discs or Tunes, Rs. 75, Rs. 130, and Rs. 175 each.
Additional Tunes from Re 1 to 1-8 each. We invite inspection.
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LD.
Capital £500,000
„ Subscribed and paid up ...£250.000
Bankers and Agents in India.
Calcutta.—MESSRS. KING, HAMILTON AND CO.
Bombay.— „ KING, KING AND CO.
SOLICITORS.
MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta and London.
THE TRUST IS PREPARED :—
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to make advances on same;
to subscribe for issue, or guarantee the issue of Municipal Loans, and the Debentures or Shares of Joint-Stock Companies either in England or in India: and
to act as Trustees for Debenture holders.

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THE EMPIRE IS THE BEST, SIMPLEST, CHEAPEST, AND MOST RELIABLE TELEPHONE.
Secured by Patents against any infringements
No Rentals, Royalties nor Batteries. Purely Mechanical,
£4 BUYS OUTRIGHT. See Press Notices and Testimonials.
Articulation faultless. Whispers audible.
One set sent, complete, f. o. b., on receipt of £4.
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FOR
BROADCLOTHS, SERGES, TWEEDS
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BLANKETING,
Of all colours and prices and suitable for all grades of servants,
APPLY TO THE
ELGIN MILLS,
CAWNPORE.

FOR SALE.
TEA AT FIVE ANNAS A POUND.—GOOD, Strong, Flavoury, Black TEA DUST, in stout 80lbs. lead lined boxes, delivered free at the Railway Out Agency, Dehra. Terms cash with order. Reduction on orders for 1,000 lbs. Apply to the MANAGER, Hurbuns Division, Dehra Dun Tea Co., Ld., Dehra Dun, N.-W. P.

NOTICE.
42 CAST HORSES of the 18th Hussars, Mhow, WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at 5 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at the Commissariat Stores, Mhow. Terms Cash.
J. P. LUCAS., Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer, Mhow District.
Chief Commissariat Office, Mhow, 18th November, 1890.

ARAB HORSES! PERSIAN HORSES!!
FRESH BATCHES of EXCELLENT ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, containing among them most of the best Horses landed this season, have arrived by the last ten Mails, at the well-known Commission Stables, at the Bellasis Junction Road, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co, Ld., conducted by Messrs. Suleman bin Dawood and Co., the well-known importers of the best Arab and Persian Horses. The largest stock of horses in Bombay to select from, consisting of Racers Hunters, Galloways and excellent Racing and Polo Ponies, suitable for Gentlemen, Nabobs, Rajas, Officers and Regimental purposes.
SULEMAN BIN DAWOOD & Co.,
Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus.
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.,
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF BUSINESS.

We need therefore only to say that on

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26,

PROFESSOR SIMPSON

Will Skate on his HEAD

AND

PROFESSOR VERBOECK

ON STILTS, 2 FEET HIGH.

General Admission, Rs. 2

Ladies, half price.

ALL SKATES FREE.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The management beg to state that they will not be responsible for any ticket-holders being unable to gain admission on Wednesday night, as having regard to the present demand for tickets, a great crush is anticipated.

SPECIAL MISSION.

REV. W. HASLAM,

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

NOVEMBER 23RD TO 30TH.

			A.M.	P.M.	
Tuesday,	do.	25th			
Wednesday,	do.	26th			
Thursday,	do.	27th		7-30	Lessons in the Christian Life.
Friday,	do.	28th			
Saturday,	do.	29th		6	Mission Service.
SUNDAY,	do.	30th	11		Morning Service.
				4-30	Children's Service.
				6	Evening Service.

THE S. S "MAYFIELD" has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LONDON, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

Consignees are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to take DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery the goods will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

All claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the Steamer's sailing, or they will not be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

JAMES, MACKINTOSH & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th November, 1890.

1891—CALENDAR—1891, WITH

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST of Chubb's Genuine Goods, may be had free from the CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, FORT, BOMBAY.

TOKAY WINE.

A SHIPMENT is JUST ARRIVED from the Celebrated Wine Grower ERN-STEIN, of Hungary.

Rs. 36 per Dozen.

Apply to

WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

SWEDISH PILSENER BEER.

From the Export Brewery "NORDISKA," of Stockholm.

1 Case of 4 dozen Quarts .....Rs. 19.
1 Case of 8 dozen Pints..... „ 23.

Discount to Clubs and Messes. Samples free on application. Apply to

WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

I BEG to announce, I have THIS DAY ESTABLISHED myself as MERCHANT and AGENT to the Swedish General Export Association, of Stockholm, and the Society of Swedish Iron Masters.

G. DE BILDT,

Address: Messrs. Warden and Co., 7 Hummum Street, Bombay, November 24, 1890.

NOTICE.

ONE CURRENCY NOTE made over to the Police on the 21st instant. Any person claiming it to apply at the Head Police Office, Byculla, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 24th November, 1890.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Wells' Rough on Rats.....As. 6 and	0	10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills.....	0	12
Wells' Rough on Worms.....	0	12
Wells' Rough on Itch.....	1	8
Wells' Rough on Piles.....	1	8
Wells' Health Renewer	3	0
Wells' Buchu Paiba.....	3	0
Wells' Hair Balsam.....Rs. 1-8 and	3	0
Wells' Laurelle Oil.....	6	0
Wells' Brain Pills.....	6	0
Wells' Hair Balsam.....Re. 1-8 and	3	0

Agents:—

F. S. MADON & Co.,

MARKET, NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are again INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of certain works on the 1st FLOOR of the MALE WARD, St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, at Bombay.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and Blank Forms of Tender and other particulars obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders, duly sealed and endorsed, should be delivered in the Office of the undersigned, up to 1 P.M., on the 3rd proximo.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 24th November, 1890.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFENCE FUND.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

K. M. Heeramaneck, Esq.
Dr. Cawusji Pestonji.
Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.
Furdoonji Merwanji Banaji, Esq.
H. D. Sethna, Esq.
Malhandas Raghunathdas, Esq.
C. S. Devitre, Esq.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	3,330
A Zarastoshti from up-country, Mr. J. Phirozshaw and Dr. Pestonji Naorosji, at Rupees 50 each.....	150
Messrs. Sorabshaw B. Doctor, and J. B. Nazir, at Rs. 25 each	50
Mr. Furdoonji N. Muzagonwalla (Madras)	15
Messrs. Chaturbhuj Kalanji, Lakhmidass Bhimji, and R. H. Cama, at Rs. 10 each.....	30
Messrs. Motilall Jiwandas, Karimbhai A. Fruitwala, D. Kahanji, D. W., and S. Framji, at Rs. 5 each ..	25
Mrs. D. W., Messrs. N. Cawusji Pocha and Pestonji, at Rs. 3 each	9
Miss D. W., Messrs. P. Dulabhdass, P. Kahandass Engineer, P. Nursi, K. Hansraj, K. Bodani, Dr. P. Muncherji, J. Gowanji, C. F. Ninety-nine, M. B. Vacha, and N. C. Kurlewala, at Rs. 2 each	22
Messrs. H. M. Khajuri, R. Jiwraj, N. Bhagwan, J. Naranji, L. Motoomal, and M. E. Naterwala, at Re 1 each	6
Total Rupees....	3,637

(Sd.) K. M. HEERAMANECK,

For Self and Co-Members of the Committee.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

FROM THE WELL KNOWN VINEYARDS OF Messrs. J. PALUGYAY AND SOHNE, PRESSBURG (HUNGARY.)

	1 doz. qts. Rs.	a.	2 doz. pts. Rs.	a.
Chateaux Palugyay, red.....	18	0	20	0
Pressburgher, red	14	0	16	0
Hungarian Hock	15	0	17	0
Chateaux Palugyay, white	18	0	20	0

Vin du Roi, Rs. 21 per dozen Quarts (Excellent Substitute for Port Wine.)

Discount allowed to Clubs, Hotels and Messes. 1 Cork Screw supplied in each case. Samples free on Application to

WARDEN & Co.

27, Hummum Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of Refined Petroleum or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1891, estimated at 12,000 cases.

Tenders (which must be on the Company's Form to be obtained from the undersigned) to be sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, will be received by the Agent at his office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 P.M (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

The deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which, on the Contractor's part, will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction, and the Railway Company may cance, the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th November, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons of 3" and 2" Teakwood Boards for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Specification and form of Tender can be obtained from the undersigned.

Tenders which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on Wednesday, the 26th instant, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

The Deposit will be held by the Company as security for the due and proper fulfilment of the Contract, and in case of failure on the contractor's part, the Railway Company may cancel the contract and forfeit the deposit without the necessity of proving any absolute loss by the transaction.

The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 21st November 1890.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR INDIGENOUS STORES, LEATHER GOODS, OILS, COTTON WASTE & STATIONERY.

1.—TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay, up to 1 p.m, Gunfire, on MONDAY, 8th December, 1890, for the SUPPLY of INDIGENOUS STORES, OILS, COTTON WASTE and STATIONERY, required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system, commencing 1st January, 1891, and ending on dates as noted on Tender forms.

2.—Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere, and conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 each.

3.—The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the tenderers shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted.

4.—Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Indigenous stores &c., and stationery" and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (rupees one thousand) must accompany each tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

5.—If Government paper and other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. & C. I. Ry., Co., and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied, or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

6. All Stores and Stationery, to be in accordance with the Company's samples, which may be seen at Parel or Ajmere.

7. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Offices, Parel, 1st November, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the state of HERBERT JACOB, late of No. 41, Grosvenor in the City of Bath in England, a retired Major-General, who died at Bath aforesaid on the 2nd May, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 11th day of October, 1890, by the High Court at Bombay, to ARCHIBALD FOOTE SIMPSON and ALEXANDER MAIR are hereby required to sent in their claims to the said Administrators, at their office, in the Oriental Bank Building's Fort Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time they will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hand are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrators.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of JAMES GIBERNE BELL, late of Eastbourne, in the County of Sussex, a Colonel in the Madras Staff Corps, and Judicial Commissioner for the Berars, who died at Eastbourne, aforesaid on the 1st of February, 1890, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 24th day of October, 1890 by the High Court at Bombay, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calender month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the Administrator. —Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of ALFRED FOX COTTON, late of Baklok, in the Punjaub, in India, a Major in the Bengal Staff Corps, who died at sea on the 13th December, 1889, and Letters of Administration of whose estate throughout the whole of British India were granted on the 29th of October, 1890, to THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator at his office, in the Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time he will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the administrator.—Dated this 10th day of November, 1890.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Administrator's Attorneys.

OFFICES OF GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE, CUBBON PARK, BANGALORE.

REFERRING to notice given on 6th August last, tenders are now invited for the construction of the BANGALORE-HINDUPUR LINE OF RAILWAY from SUBADAR'S CHATTRAM to the MYSORE FRONTIER, about 51½ miles in length.

2. The tenders will be in the form of a "Schedule of Rates" for each class of work required.

3. The work will be let out in sections of 5 miles each, and will include all work except Permanent Way and Station Machinery. Intending contractors are at liberty to tender separately for more than one section.

4. Forms of tender can be obtained on application by letter or personally to undersigned.

5. Tenders should reach the undersigned at or before noon on the 10th proximo.

6. The Specifications and Conditions of Contract can be seen and information obtained daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department.

7. A printed copy of the Specification of Works and Conditions of Contract can be sent on receipt of Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 5 for the latter.

8. The right is reserved to reject the lowest or any tender without giving reasons for so doing.

H. GROVES, Mem. Inst. C. Engr.,
Executive Engineer, Bangalore-Hindupur Line, Mysore State Railway.

Bangalore, 8th November 1890.

BY direction of H. H. MAHARAJA HOLKAR, TENDERS are invited on or before the 17th December 1890 for the Contract or Lease of working the INDORE STATE SPINNING and WEAVING MILLS on payment of a certain fixed amount by way of a net profit annually to H. H. by instalments to be determined after a Tender has been accepted.

The intending applicants will state the period they would like to obtain the lease for their respective applications.

For full information respecting the mills and other particulars connected therewith applications may be addressed to the NAIB DEWAN, Khasgi Department, Indore State.

H. H. does not guarantee the acceptance of the highest or any particular Tender.

The mills were erected in 1868 and 1878, respectively, and the machinery, including Four Engines of 500 Horse Power, Looms 468, Spindles 15,768, &c., &c., are in excellent working order.

K. C. BEDARKAR,
Prime Minister, Indore State.

Indore, 5th November, 1890.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, and avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 „
MASTIFFS	£20 „
BOARHOUNDS	£20 „
BULL DOGS	£20 „
BULL TERRIERS	£10 „
FOX TERRIERS	£10 „
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 „
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS, AND RETRIEVERS	£20 „
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 „

Apply

MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.

Lanark Villas, MaidaVale, London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys. thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1 d, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special Discount.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HIGH CLASS

COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.

ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	23	0
JULES LENNOX & C.'s ANCHOR	22	0
LAGRANGE & Co.'s 3 COCKS	20	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,

11, FORBES STREET, FORT,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY Co., LD.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREEMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. June 1890. —2s. 6d., *Contains*:—A Secret Mission.—The Original Ballad of the Dowie Dens. By Professor Veitch.—From Argin to Toski; or, The Nile Campaign of 1889.—A Sketch in Five Phases.—Jamaica.—The Strange Occurrences in Canterstone Jail.—The Last of the Rydal Dorothys.—A Story of the Seine.—Romance of Two Heiresses.—The Portuguese and Mekololand. By Daniel J. Rankin.—Land Purchase in Ireland.

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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1832.....	£309,690	0 0
„ 1855.....	£983,156	0 0
„ 1886.....	£955,039	0 0
„ 1889.....	£1,101,173	16 10

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NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5	9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13	11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174	12 4	1884 ..... £5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595	15 1	1889 ..... £6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

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EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem (a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or

Rs. 35-1-4 „ (b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or

Rs. 41-8-0 „ (c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or

Rs. 45-13-4 „ (d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT or an Endowment a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age (or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the

Day of _____ 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____

Address _____

Occupation _____

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Full Particulars on Application and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances, may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

Manager and Actuary,

Albert Building, Bombay,

or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 389, High Holborn London, Eng.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—47, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £466,500
RESERVE FUND.....£140,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances, under Rs. 1,000.

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Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—

For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per Annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or c

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Columbia Skating Rink.
Music at the Yacht Club, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd :—Assam (s), from Aden ; and Greatham (s), Barry. Yesterday :—Inchlonga (s), from Shield ; Mayfield (s), Antwerp ; Haidee (barque), and Deccan (s), Mauritius ; and Sallamat (s), Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kistna (s), for Karachi ; Lady Gordon (s), Colombo ; and I. M. S. Canning, Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo to-day, at 4-30 p.m.

FOOTBALL BY MOONLIGHT.—The Rovers' will play this evening at 8-45. All members are requested to attend.

AN ANNUAL FAIR.—The Tripura fair, which takes place at Walkeshwar every year, will begin to-morrow, and continue till the 30th instant.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—Members are informed that the hounds will move off on Wednesdays at 6-15 a.m. to admit of members coming from Bombay by the early trains.

RUN OVER BY A CART.—On Sunday, while a Mahomedan lad was crossing the Ripon Road he was knocked against the curb stone of the footpath by a labour-cart, and fractured his right leg.

ARRIVAL OF A NOBLEMAN.—Thummut Singjee, Thakur of Ravakatar, arrived in the city on Saturday last, with a retinue of eleven followers, and has taken up his residence in the 1st Khetwadi Lane.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION WITHDRAWN.—Before Mr. Hamilton, at the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, the charge of defamation, lodged by M. Essac against one M. E. Ellis was withdrawn on the accused submitting an apology.

GRANT ROAD BRANCH, Y. M. C. A.—Mr. Campbell, Rev. Haslam's co-worker, will deliver a gospel address, at the Grant Road Branch Y. M. C. A. Rooms to-day (Tuesday), at 8-30 p.m. The meeting will be open to all.

MEMORIAL CLOCK TOWER AT ADEN.—A clock tower to commemorate Brigadier General Hogg's tenure of command of the Aden District is in coarse of erection at Aden. The clock which will have four dials, each seven feet in diameter, is to be manufactured by Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter of this city.

THE GOA RIOTS.—Warrants have been issued by the judicial authorities of Goa for the apprehension of more than a dozen persons, implicated in the recent disturbances in Salsette, which ended in several deaths. Many of the alleged culprits have bolted to Bombay, and it is said that an application will shortly be made to the Bombay Government for their extradition under the terms of the last Anglo-Portuguese.

BARRETTO'S SCHOOL, CAVEL.—The distribution of prizes at the Barretto's Charity School, boys' branch, will take place on Wednesday next, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., at the Parochial Hall, Cathedral, N. S. d'Esperance, cards of invitation for which have been issued by senhor M. R. de Quadros, the administrator of Baretto's charity funds. The Very Rev. Fr. T. Dalhoff, officiating Archbishop of Bombay, has kindly consented to preside.

LOSSES REPORTED.—Mrs. Crouch, a lady, residing at the Esplanade Hotel, reports the loss of a blue leather purse, containing a gold brooch, edged with silver, and a receipt for £1,000, and also small change. It was missed somewhere in the Fort.—Raimanji Abdulbhoy, a seller of soap in Kojah Street, reports the theft of a silver chain, on the 2nd instant.—Borah Wanjee, Pedder Road, reports the loss of two silver watches.—Tukaram Baji, cartman to the carting agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, reports the theft of a saddle, while in transit from the Grant Road station to the Null Bazar.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Venkya Buchya charged a goldsmith, named GanuMartund with misappropriating half a tola of gold, which was entrusted to him to convert into ornaments. The accused had made good most of the gold, but some to the value of Rs 11-8 he admitted selling to two other persons for Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8 respectively, being as he pleaded hard up for cash, and fully meaning to make it good after he got over his sickness. The Second Presidency Magistrate, before whom the accused was placed at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The string band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 9 o'clock, this evening:—

Overture ...La Souveraine.....	Herman.
Polka .....Cherry Ripe	Delbruck.
Valse.....Night and Morn.....	Bucalossi.
Selection ...La Favorite.....	Donizetti.
Quadrille...Iolanthe	C. D. Albert.
Valse.....Nearest and Dearest.	C. D. Albert.
Galop .....Fizz.....	J. Finney.
Selection...La Mascotte .....Andran.	
Lancers ...Rip van Winkle .....C. D. Albert.	

A WARNING TO VICTORIA-DRIVERS.—Ismail Moosa and two other victoria-drivers were yesterday charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Briscoe with driving their conveyances on Sunday, in so rash and negligent a manner as to endanger the safety of others. At about a quarter-past eight on Sunday night the three prisoners and two other cabmen, who have not been apprehended, rushed up to the entrance of the Esplanade Hotel, in response to a call for a gharry from a lady resident of the hotel. In their eagerness to get their conveyances engaged two of the drivers got their carriages into collision and one of the horses came to the ground, breaking its harness in the fall. The third ran up against one of the hotel conveyances and damaged the splash-board. Each driver was fined Rs. 20. The third delinquent had to pay a further fine of Rs. 2 for plying his conveyance without a licence.

ARRESTED IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.—A Bania lad, named Narayen Pragjee, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan, before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, with the theft of cash and currency notes, aggregating in value to Rs. 231. Mr. Dongersey Mehta appeared as the complainant, who was a clerk to a certain Alibhoy Rahimtoola, and lived at Bhendy Bazaar. His business was to collect his employers' outstandings. On returning home on Saturday night, after collecting the amount stolen, he retired to rest, hanging his coat upon a nail. On awakening the following morning Dongersey found the amount he recovered to be missing, and accordingly made a report of it to the police. From their investigations it transpired that the prisoner after stealing the money proceeded to the Charni Road Railway station, where he booked for Ahmedabad. Before starting on his journey he provided himself with wearing apparel and a dozen apples. His trip, however, was cut very short, for when the train pulled up at the Grant Road station the youth was promptly arrested by a policeman. He pleaded guilty and informed his Worship that his intentions were to proceed to Bhownugger, where he meant to set up a cloth merchant's shop, on the sum which he had misappropriated. The prisoner was remanded as there was some doubts about his exact age, and his Worship desired the attendance of his parents to satisfy him on the point.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 22nd November, as compared with the statement of the 15th November 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 15. Rs.	Nov. 22. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital.....	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities..	33,00,000	33,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office....	46,08,076	49,35,406
Do. do. at Branches.....	22,12,396	26,51,770
Other Deposits	5,69,64,105	6,04,444
Post Bills	9,896	9,896
Cash Credits, undrawn.....	3,20,476	99,700
Rs.	7,74,74,949	8,16,51,216
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	83,66,943	87,57,899
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	12,23,671	12,33,594
Loans do. do.....	43,97,982	36,16,901
Current Accounts overdrawn ...	9,576	2,944
Bills Discounted and purchased ..	1,07,50,340	1,19,22,736
Stamps, &c.....	29,474	29,537
Dead Stock..... Rs. 6,76,675		
Amt. applied in reduction..3,85,000	3,91,675	3,91,675
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,51,423	3,19,306
Cash and Currency Notes	5,19,51,865	5,53,36,634
Rs.	7,74,74,949	8,16,51,216

"BREVITY is the soul of wit." Good wife, you need SAPOLIO. It is a solid cake of Scouring Soap. Try a cake in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, 11, Hornby Row, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE LAW REGARDING POLLS AT COMPANIES' MEETINGS.

LILLADHUR SHAMJEE AND OTHERS VS. REHMOOBHOY ALLANA AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs' claim was that it may be declared that the defendants, Rehmoobhoy Allana, who was the chairman at a meeting of shareholders of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, held on the 17th April, 1890, had no power to direct that the polls (taken at the meeting) should be taken immediately after the business of the meeting was concluded ; and that the polls were not valid ; that even if the taking of the polls was not invalid, the resolutions passed were not duly carried, and that the amendments were duly carried ; that the defendants had not been duly elected directors of the company ; and the plaintiff further asked for an injunction restraining the defendants from acting as such directors, &c., Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff ; while the Hon. Mr. Latham, Advocate-General, and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants.

His lordship, in delivering judgment to-day, said : The plaintiffs in this suit seek to have it declared that certain resolutions proposed at a general meeting of the shareholders of the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, held on the 17th April last, and declared at an adjourned meeting held for the declaration of the polls on the 24th of the same month, to have been carried, were not duly carried. Nothing turns on the nature of the resolutions themselves. They are set out in the plaint, and it is necessary for me to refer to them more particularly. The resolutions were put to the meeting ; and on the chairman, the defendant, Rehmoobhoy Allana, declaring the results, polls were demanded. The business of the meeting terminated at 5 p.m., and the chairman directed the polls to be taken then and there in the room where the meeting was held. The plaintiffs submit that the chairman had no power to direct the polls to be taken immediately after the meeting in the same room. The chairman appointed scrutineers. The result of the poll, as set out in their report, was this :—For the resolutions, undisputed votes, 556. Votes of shareholders in respect of shares held by them, but not registered in their names for three months previous to the meeting, though such shareholders had been duly registered as holders of other shares for the said three months, 100 ; votes otherwise disputed, 35 ; making a total of 691. For the amendments, the undisputed votes were 552. Votes of shareholders in the same position as the abovementioned 100 votes, 5. Votes otherwise disputed, 66, making a total of 623. The chairman ruled that the 100 votes for the resolutions and the five votes for the amendments given in respect of the shares which had not been held by the voters for three months before the meeting should be counted. He also ruled on the objections to the other votes objected too, but the latter rulings have not been gone into before me, as the ruling on the 100 and the 5 votes turns the scale in any event against the plaintiffs. So ruling, he declared the resolutions carried. The first question which arises is whether the polls were validly taken—whether they were taken in accordance with the articles of association of the company. Article 70 relates to polls. It is this, "If a poll be duly demanded, the same shall be taken at such time and place in Bombay as the chairman shall direct." It is argued for the plaintiffs that this article requires the poll to be taken at some future time ; and that a poll directed to be taken immediately after the meeting does not satisfy its requirements. I feel unable to accede to that argument. At common law, and where the taking of a poll is not governed by statute or special rule the chairman of a meeting is the proper authority to fix the time and place for the taking of a poll ; and a poll is properly and conveniently taken immediately after the termination of the meeting. Reg. *vs.* D'Oyly, 12 A. D. and E., p. 139. There is no reason that I can see why the same rule should not apply to meetings of registered companies unless their articles prescribe some other procedure. The object, as I conceive, of a poll in the case of a meeting of members of a registered company, as of other meetings, is to ascertain the true sense of the meeting, and is not to give absent members a further opportunity of voting unless a contrary intention is expressly or impliedly to be gathered from the articles of the company. There is no presumption in construing a doubtful article in the latter sense. The article which I have just read gives the chairman a discretion to fix the time and place for the taking of a poll. It is to be taken "at such time and place in Bombay as the chairman shall direct." Why may he not fix it to be taken immediately after the meeting ? The article does not expressly, nor I think impliedly, forbid it. In the case of *in re* Horbury Bridge Coal, Iron, and Waggon Company, 11 Chan. Div. p. 109, the learned Judges (Sir George Jessel, M. R. and Brett, L. J.) made some conversational remarks which would seem to indicate that they thought that there was some practical and legal difficulty in fixing a poll immediately after the meeting at which it was demanded : but the question did not arise in the case before them, nor was it argued as the case of Reg. *vs.* D'Oyly (supra) does not seem to have been present to the minds of the Judges. Kay, J., had, however, occasion in a later case to consider this very question *in re* Chillington Iron Company, 29th Ch. Div., p. 159, and he decided that where the articles of a company gave the chairman power to direct in what manner a poll should be taken, he had discretion and power to direct it to be taken immediately after the meeting. I am unable to distinguish that case from the present. The chairman there had power to decide in what manner the poll was to be taken, which would impliedly include a power to fix the time and place. Here a discretion to fix the time and place is expressly given. The subsequent case of *in re* British Flax Producers Company, Limited, 60 Law Times Reports, p. 215, is an instance of the articles of a company being held impliedly to require some time to elapse between a meeting at which a poll is demanded and the taking of the poll. The provision there was that the poll should be taken at a time and place to be fixed by the directors. The directors could not, as was then held, prospectively appoint a time for the taking of the poll, but were bound to exercise their discretion after the occasion for it arose. This involved a meeting for that purpose, and *ex necessitate rei* a postponement of the taking of the poll until after the directors had come to a decision. The case is altogether different from the present one, which it does not govern. I hold, therefore, that the poll in this case was validly taken. The question whether the chairman was correct in allowing the votes for the 100 and the 5 shares which had not been held by the voters for three months, depends upon the construction of article 72, which provides that "every shareholder who has been duly registered for three months previous to the general meeting shall be entitled to vote at such meeting, and shall have one vote in respect of every share held by him." The articles contained in table A to the Companies' Act require a shareholder to be possessed of his shares for three calendar months before he can vote in respect of them. This provision is arbitrary, and there is no *a priori* inference that the framers of the present articles intended to introduce it into them, nor is there any reason for departing from the plain, grammatical meaning of article 72 in order to effect this object. In plain words, the article provides that a shareholder must be registered for three months before he can vote. That is a condition precedent to his exercise of that right. Registered applied to a member of a company is a technical expression, and means entered upon the register in pursuance of section 47 of the Act. The shareholders having acquired the right to vote by being entered for three months on the register, the article proceeds to define the extent of his voting power. He is to have one vote in respect of every share held by him. The plaintiffs contend that such share must have been held by him for three months ; but why ? To express that meaning words must be introduced into the article such as held by him "for three months." This would involve a departure from the plain meaning of the words actually employed, but that is only allowable when it is sought to avoid an illegality, inconsistency, or manifest absurdity. No such reason exists here. I must, therefore, decide that the votes in respect of the 100 and the 5 shares were properly allowed. The suit will be dismissed with costs, including costs of the rule.

CAMBAY SUFFERERS' RELIEF FUND.

THE following sums have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the above fund :—

Subscribers and sympathisers with the Cambay sufferers are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay or to the undersigned.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	987
Shett Devidas Harivalubdas, Calliandas Kirparam, and Narandas, Calliandas Kirparam	201
Shett Karimbhai Nensi.....	151
Shett Keshuvlal Umedram, Secretary of Friends' Association	25
Shett Hussenali Abdoolali, Hardwarewalla	15

CHUNILAL G. GUNDERIA, L.M. & S.,
Secretary to the above Fund.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon ; the President Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, presiding. There were also present :—Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. B. S. Shroff, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Daraba Ratanji Chichgar, J. R. Duxbury, Ellappa Balaram, Fazulbhoy Visram, A. M. Gubbay, Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, T. B. Kirkham, Rao Bahadur Luchmon Sing, Brigade-Surgeon G. A Maconachie, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Messrs. Naoroji Byramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, G. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE BHOOLESHWAR MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

Dr. Blaney, in pursuance of his notice of motion, proposed that in the building of the new Bhooleshwar Market it is desirable to provide school accommodation in an upper floor of the building, for the use of one or more Municipal primary schools, which now occupy rented houses in the neighbourhood. He said that he had brought this matter before the Corporation before in an informal manner and the reception he had then received he deemed favourable, and he had therefore now brought it forward in a formal manner. He said that it was alike in the interest of the Corporation itself as well as that of the Municipal Schools in the Bhooleshwar District. He reminded them that that in building in Bombay the primary and greatest difficulty was the obtaining of ground, and if the relations which at present existed between the Government of Bombay and the Municipality were to continue, to get land in future would be even more difficult. Here, however, they had the ground and the only other expenditure in this case was the cost of the extra floor and walls. At present the schools were housed in private houses for which a heavy rental had to be paid. Bhooleshwar was one of the most populous districts in Bombay, and sent to the Municipal schools, which were five in number, no less than 800 scholars. The houses were ill-ventilated and insanitary. But they were the best they could get. The Joint School Board Committee found the greatest difficulty in providing house accommodation for the schools, and he gave as an instance a school at Fanaswady, which owing to a notice to quit, was obliged to look for other quarters and the rents of all the houses in the neighbourhood went up 150 per cent. forthwith. He was convinced that until such time as permanent accommodation was found for these municipal schools, primary education in India would not reach the standard of perfection expected of it. He referred to the great necessity there was of combining physical with mental education, and it was impossible to combine both in the houses that now accommodated the schools. He said that the rental of the houses amounted to Rs. 2,272. This sum would be wiped out of the accommodation of the schools over the Bhooleswar market after the initial expenditure was covered.

Mr. Kirkham seconded the motion, reserving his remarks.

Dr. Cowasjee was of opinion that Dr. Blaney would have done better to stick by his original resolution without adding anything to it. He did not think that the Standing Committee could place the expenditure in the present budget. The Standing Committee was at present considering the Budget Estimates and he thought it was too late. He agreed with the principle of the motion, especially as it seemed that Rs. 2,000 were saved by it. The Municipal Commissioner agreed with Dr. Cowasjee that the increased expenditure could not be included in the present Budget Estimates. He then pointed out that the ground for the Bhooleshwar Market had been acquired by the Municipality at the enormous cost, and said that by no honest rule of finance could the Joint Schools Committee share the ground which has been obtained for the purposes of a market without bearing a portion of the cost. Mr. Pherosha Mehta proposed the following amendment to Dr. Blaney's proposition that the Standing Committee be requested to consider the question of the desirability of providing in the building of the Bhooleshwar market school from accommodation in an upper floor for the use of one or more primary schools, which now occupy rented houses, and to make such recommendations as they thought proper.

Mr. Suntook seconded the amendment.

Dr. Blaney then asked permission to withdraw his proposition in favour of Mr. Metha's amendment, which permission was granted him by the Corporation.

Mr. Duxbury hoped that the market would have a lofty and well-ventilated roof, and that the school accommodation would be affixed to it in a manner, similar to that in which the Superintendent's quarters were affixed to the Crawford Market.

Mr. Kirkham thought that house accommodation should be provided for all the primary schools in Bombay by the Municipality. This was of course the ideal, and as a step towards its attainment he wecolmed the proposition, and the tone which had pervaded the discussion. The existing state of affairs he considered extremely unsatisfactory, both from an educational and a sanitary point of view. He was glad to see that the Municipality were now beginning to better matters.

Mr. Metha : Question not beginning certainly.

Mr. Kirkham continuing said that they were very grateful to those ladies and gentlemen from England who had been visiting these schools, and as they were taking notes, which they might print, he thought it the duty of the Municipality to all they could to improve the unsatisfactory state of the present arrangements.

Mr. Metha : What did the Government and the Educational Department do in the matter ?

Mr. Kirkham admitted that this was a very pertinent question which had been made very pointedly before and with the permission of the chairman he would now answer it. He explained that when the Educational Department of which he was an officer had the administration of these schools, they had the control only of the educational local fund and not of the *amount* just as at the present moment the Joint Schools Board Committee had control of the school fund but not of the amount. He was proceeding to explain the different responsibilities in the matter when, the President called him to order as he was wandering from the subject before the meeting.

Mr. Metha thought that Mr. Kirkham's explanation was a plea of guilty.

Mr. Kirkham dissented and hoped to convince Mr. Metha when this question again came before the Corporation. In conclusion he said that he heartily supported Mr. Metha's amendent.

Dr. Balchandra also supported the amendment, but took exception to Mr. Kirkham's remark that the Corporation were only just commencing to improve the condition of primary education in Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner trusted that the Corporation would pass no resolution by which the completion of the Bhooleshwar Market would be delayed for any length of time. He thought Mr. Metha's amendment a better measure than that proposed by Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Maconachie said that everything should be done to improve the light and ventilation of schools in Bombay, primary or otherwise. From his experience as an oculist in this city, he could say that students were daily being made shortsighted by the bad lighting of schools, and several firms of opticians were making fortunes in consequence.

Mr. Metha's amendment was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

SIR MUNGALDAS NATHUBHOY'S GUZERATHI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Mr. Kirkham moved "that the Corporation do authorise the Joint Schools Committee to take over the Sir Munguldas Nathubhoy Guzerathi Hindu Girls' School on the terms and conditions of the trust, and henceforth to administer the same as a Municipal School vesting in the Corporation." He said that he submitted that resolution with considerable pleasure, because unlike most resolutions it was one for the acceptance of money and not for the expenditure of these funds. The terms and conditions of the trust had been fully explained. The founder, in handing over the school to the Government, had agreed that in the event of a school board being formed in Bombay it should be lawful for the Government to hand the trust over to such a body. All that remained to be done now was to accept the school, on those terms and conditions, and both the Corporation and the School Committee should look upon the transfer as a windfall.

Dr. Blaney seconded.

Mr. Roughton moved the following amendment :—That before the Corporation authorised the Joint Schools' Committee to take charge of the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy's Gujerathi Hindu Girls' School, a committee consisting of the following members should be appointed, viz., Messrs. P. M. Mehta, D. E. Wacha, Dr. Blaney, T. B. Kirkham, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and G. W. Roughton to consider, (*a*) whether the Corporation has any power to become or authorise the Joint Schools' Committee to become a trustee of the said schools, and its funds ? (*b*) What are the terms of the trust deed referred to in the letter of the Education Inspector, C. D., No. C. B. 5190, of 1890-1 ? What are the responsibilities which will be incurred by the Corporation by the Joint Schools' Committee becoming trustee thereunder ? (*c*) What will be the financial result to the Corporation in the event of its being decided by the Corporation to accept "such trust ?" Mr. Roughton believed that if the Corporation accepted Mr. Kirkham's resolution it would be the first time in its history that it had become trustee. It was, therefore, absolutely necessary that they should be satisfied that they had powers to accept such an office. He, for his own part, knew of no right, or expressed power, Corporation had to administer or hold property for public benefit. Before they made the plunge it was not only necessary to know they were within their right in doing so, but also to very carefully consider whether it was judicious. (Hear, hear.) Had any one any information as to what the terms of the trust were, he could not help thinking that it was an endeavour on the part of the Government to shuffle out of the responsibility to administer the fund, and joist an onerous duty upon their shoulders, and they ought not to blindfoldly plunge into the matter before a full investigation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, in seconding the amendment, said that he quite agreed with the policy and caution adopted by Mr. Roughton. It was extremely necessary to know what responsibility they were about to undertake as Mr. Kirkham might unconsciously be asking the Corporation to accept a serious liability in the guise of an endowment. He would be very glad if after careful consideration they found they could justly and legitimately take over the endowment, but he repeated that the Corporation was indebted to Mr. Roughton for the timely word of caution.

Mr. Kirkham in reply, whilst regretting the delay that such an investigation as proposed would necessarily entail upon the action of the Corporation in the matter, quite agreed with the tenor of Mr. Roughton's amendment. He would not feel alarmed or grieved if the amendment preceded the motion, but there seemed to be involved in it the spirit of smelling the rat where none existed. (Laughter.) He did not think the Corporation would become trustees, and the proper sense of the word as he apprehended is that the Accountant General would continue to hold the money as treasurer of endowments.

The amendment was accepted as a substantive motion.

THE VACCINATION DEPOT.

Dr. Blaney moved : That in reply to the letter of the Government No. 4148, General Department, dated 14th October, 1890, the President be requested to bring to the notice of Government the previous resolution of the Corporation in regard to providing a vaccination depot on the Esplanade, and to inform Government that the Corporation are still willing to act in accordance therewith." Dr. Blaney recapitulated the history of this question which commenced so far back as 1885. The Corporation, he said, had always set its face resolutely against taking upon itself the onus of providing residences for Government officials. They were prepared to build a depot with sufficient accommodation for patients and animals, but immediately they decided to provide accommodation for the Superintendent of Vaccination he would immediately move that Rs. 75,000 be granted for a residence for the Municipal Commissioner. (Laughter.)

Dr. Viegas seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner trusted that they would not decide such an important question in the presence of such a thin house, and without careful deliberation. He looked for some member to move the adjournment of the meeting.

Dr. Viegas moved the adjournment, which on being seconded by Mr. Gubbay, was carried.

EDUCATIONAL DISTRESS AT MATOONGA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to the closure of the Church Mission Society's School, Matoonga, there are about two hundred children in the neighbourhood without education. We appealed to the Society, and they referred us to the Municipal Corporation for the city of Bombay. We applied to the Corporation and they referred us to the Joint Schools Committee, who say that they have no funds. We petitioned Government, and in the following resolution they refer us to the Bombay Municipal Act.

Petition from the Inhabitants of Wadalla, Khada, Matoonga, and Naigam, praying for the establishment of a vernacular school at Wadalla.

No. 2310.

Educational Department, Bombay Castle, Oct. 31.

Petition from Mr. Jacinto Joao Barreto and other inhabitants of Wadalla, Khada, Matoonga, and Naigam, Bombay, dated the 30th September, 1890, submitting a copy of their application, dated the 28th May last, to the address of the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, praying for the establishment of a vernacular school at Wadalla, as also of the reply received thereto, and praying for reasons stated, that the Corporation may be induced to comply with their request.

Resolution.—Petitioners should be referred to the provisions of Bombay Act III. of 1888, which define the rights of the public, and the duties of the local authorities in the matter of provision of schools for primary education.

W. LEE-WARNER,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.

Note.—The petitioners have been informed direct. Will you kindly tell us what we ought to do now ?—Yours, &c.,

JACINT JOAO BARRETO.

THE G. I. P. SPECIAL TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be much obliged if you will say in your issue of to-morrow that the number of passengers who travelled by the special train to Narel, &c., on Saturday afternoon last were :—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
From Victoria Terminus, Bombay and Byculla, to—Narel	6	1	3
Khandalla	0	0	2
Lanauli	0	0	0
Total...	6	1	5

And by the special train on Monday (this) morning the following :—

	Classes. 1st.	2nd.	3rd.
To Byculla and Victoria Terminus, Bombay, from—Lanauli.....	3	5	4
Khandalla.....	13	3	6
Narel.....	11	6	18
Total...	27	14	28

These numbers include passengers holding return tickets, but not members of the Company's staff holding free passes,—Yours, &c.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

G. I. P. Offices, Nov. 24.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Richardson, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. A. Fetterle, of Messrs. Fetterle and Company, watch-manufacturers, Switzerland and Calcutta, and filed an information charging a certain C. Gabriel, an employe of the firm, with criminal breach of trust, and misappropriation, in respect of property for Rs. 5,925. Defendant was engaged as a commercial traveller to the firm on the 14th of July on a monthly salary of Rs. 65, and was allowed an additional sum of Rs. 210 to defray travelling expenses. About three months ago he left Bombay and travelled to the Madras Presidency, with a large stock of watches and chains with instructions to remit the sale proceeds and accounts to the office, in Hornby Road. For the first month defendant carried out the instructions of the employers ; but since then all communications from him ceased and no accounts or remittances were forwarded to Bombay. Telegrams were despatched by the complainant to his representative in Madras and various other cities, but no clue was obtained as to Gabriel's whereabouts or his stock-in-trade. About a fortnight ago Mr. Fetterle sent one of his clerks to make enquiries of defendant's wife, who was living in Bombay. To his surprise Gabriel was found in the house, but would not give any explanation or exhibit any accounts concerning the watches, and it was subsequently ascertained by the complainant that eighteen watches, forty-seven chains, fourteen keys, and a wrist strap to the value of Rs. 730 were missing. It was from the fact the defendant had been previously engaged in a similar capacity in Messrs. Max Minck, and the West End Co., Watch-makers, &c., that the complainant had been induced to engage his services. But since his disappearance and the strange manner in which he behaved Mr. Fetterle's suspicions were aroused, and from investigations he ascertained that the delinquent had resorted to a similar practice on a previous occasion. Under these circumstances Mr. De. Souza applied for a warrant of arrest which was directed to be issued by the Magistrate.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild and Emolient—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency and is particularly valuable in hot Climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents.—TREACHER AND Co., Bombay.

INDIAN COTTON.

THE fraudulent packing of Indian cottons has been brought before the Liverpool Cotton Association in an important document, to which a reply is about to be forwarded. It is as follows :—

"Ahmedabad, Bombay.

"To the President of the Liverpool Cotton Association.

"Sir,—In the interest of the cultivation of cotton in Gujerat, which forms part of that division of the Bombay Presidency at present in my charge, I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the mixing and adulteration of cottons which is at present rife in this Presidency.

"1. You are possibly aware that during a long series of years the Bombay Government legislated in order to maintain the staple cotton of this Presidency free from adulteration and mixing. The first Act was Regulation 3 of 1829. In 1863, during the American war, when the demand for Indian cotton was great, Sir Bartle Frere passed a strict Act, which was afterwards amended in 1878. This, however, was repealed altogether in 1882 by Sir James Fergusson at the instance of Messrs. Gaddum and Co., and other Bombay firms, who urged that they could select and export good cotton without the interference of the law or the State.

"2. It appears, however, that in the shortsighted endeavour to pass off inferior cotton as good, many members of the mercantile community of this Presidency are now lending themselves to the practice (strictly forbidden by the former laws) of bringing cotton from districts where inferior staples are grown to districts with good staples, and ginning them together, so as to pass off the whole as good stapled cotton. And even cottons separately ginned and imported into Bombay are mixed in that city in an elaborate way by a machine called an opener. These practices have, I am informed, given Indian cotton a bad name in the Liverpool market. The practice also directly affects the source of supply. The Broach district has hitherto yielded the best cotton in the Presidency (saw-ginned Dharwar used to be far the best, but has been ruined owing to various causes that I need not here go into). But owing to bad cotton being imported into the Broach district and ginned there for the purposes of adulteration, the mixed seed finds it way to the Broach cultivator, who from such seed can only raise an inferior crop ; hybridizing goes on, and the whole of the Broach cotton is likely before long to be ruined. For the same reasons Dhollerah cotton is falling off in value. The owner of the local cotton mill has given me the following figures showing that the price of Indian cotton is going down at home compared with American :—

Middling American	July, 1890. 6¼d.	July, 1889. 6 3-16d.	July, 1888. 5 9-16d.
Good fair Dhollerah	July, 1890. 4¼d.	July, 1889. 4¾d.	July, 1888. 4 5-16d.
Difference	2d.	1 13-16d.	1¼d.

"3. The inference therefore is that good Dhollerah and Broach cotton will shortly cease to exist. No doubt cases have occured where bad cotton has supplanted good without much mischief. In Khandeish the bad, short-stapled Waradi has entirely supplanted the long silky, Hinganghat, which was introduced by Mr. Lionel Ashbourne C. S. I., but the superior yield of the former makes up for its lack of quality. This precedent is, however, inapplicable to Broach, where there is no reason to believe inferior seed would yield more than the existing fine staple.

"4. I am anxious, therefore, before the Broach and Dhollerah cottons are irremediably ruined, that the Government of Bombay should interfere. The Bombay merchants will probably raise objections on the ground that so long as they can make a profit on the cotton passing through their hands interference is not called for. But the depreciation in the value of Indian cotton, which is likely to be accentuated by the recent high rise in silver, is of vital importance to the producer, and it is likely to affect the land revenue of the Government.

"5. I am engaged in collecting facts, and have already obtained more than sufficient to show that, besides the revival of deliberate adulteration of cotton with foreign matter, the importation of cotton into good districts in order that it may be mixed with cotton there, and stamped as coming from the good district, is very common all over Gujerat. So gross is the evil that I believe that about four times the quantity actually grown in the district is exported under the name of 'Broach.' I hope to be in a position to address the Government of Bombay on the subject shortly. Meanwhile, my attention has been called to a bye-law relating to a falsely-packed East Indian Cotton, reported to have been passed by the Liverpool Cotton Spinners' Association, clause 3 of which is said to run as follows :—'All East Indian cotton shall be sampled in numbers, every bale being sampled unless buyers and sellers agree to the contrary ; should ten from out of the lot prove to be falsely packed, the buyers shall have the option of invoicing back on delivery terms or of cancelling the contract.' I am informed, too, that a large quantity of Broach and Dhollerah has been invoiced back 'and sold at a loss.' I have heard also that contracts with French importers have been rescinded lately on similar grounds. If these be facts, it would seem that complacency with which Bombay shippers buy and forward mixtures is not shared by those who have to use the cotton in Europe.

"6. The action that I should like to see taken here would be on the line of the Merchandise Marks Act, making it penal to export mixtures without describing them as such. But before moving in the matter, I would ask you kindly to verify the information stated in my last paragraph, and to inform me—

"1st. If there be a demand in Liverpool for Bombay mixtures as such.

"2nd. Whether spinners would purchase Broach or Dhollerah pressed in Bombay, if each bale were branded 'Mixed Surats.'

"3rd. Whether there is any preference in favour of long unmixed silky cotton from the East Indies as opposed to short coarse and mixed staples.

"7. I would also ask you kindly to give me any information in your power as to whether the falling off in price of Indian compared with American cotton is due to false packing, whether an increase of false packing, adulteration, or other signs of deterioration have been noticed in East Indian cotton of late years, whether the Liverpool merchants would consider it an advantage that every bale should really contain the variety of cotton whose name is stamped upon it, and whether there is a possibility of the price of East Indian cotton rising, and of more being purchased in England if its quality, cleanliness, and packing were improved.

"8. I append a statement showing the ports to which cotton was exported from Bombay in 1889-90. You will notice that Liverpool and London combined take a little less than one-fourth of the Bombay cotton, and that a great deal is exported to Havre, Antwerp, Hamburg, Genoa, and Trieste. It may be argued that if merchants in foreign countries are willing to buy adulterated and mixed cottons, the Liverpool market can be left out of count. I do not know whether you can give me any information as to the use to which the cotton that is exported abroad is put, or as to the esteem in which it is held, but if it were in your power to do so, I should be grateful for any facts. It seems hardly possible that foreign merchants should look with favour upon practices which the Liverpool merchants find disadvantageous. Yet, if legislation be proposed, the query will be put, Why, if mixed East Indian cotton finds a ready market abroad, any interference by the State should be necessary to secure its export in an unmixed and unadulterated

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EXTRACTS out of numerous TESTIMONIALS of BATLIWALA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE :—Very Rev. B. Fernandes, Vicar da Vara :—It is most efficacious. E. M. Morris, Esq., Tunnel Works, Goilkera :—It is a diamond drop to a man dying with Malarious Fever. Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, Cannanore :—All the cases tried upon have recovered.—Send your orders to Dr. H. L. Batliwala Dadur, Bombay. May also be had at Kemp and Co., Phillips and Co., &c., at Re. 1.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, &c., Apply "P.," care of this Office.

A. B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whisky and Highland Whisky, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! —The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding, Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RUPEES 500 REWARD.

IT having been brought to our Notice that certain native Firms and Street Peddlers of Bombay are representing to the Public that the Spectacles they are offering for sale are the celebrated Spectacles by Dr. A. Menist, we hereby warn the Public against these imposters, and we offer a reward of Rs. 500 to any one giving information that will result in a conviction.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LIMITED, SOLE AND APPOINTED AGENTS For Dr. A. MENIST'S Celebrated Perfect Pebble Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, FOR ALL INDIA AND BURMAH, BOMBAY AND POONA.

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In Wood or Iron with best double woven.

WIRE SPRING MATTRESSES COMBINED.

Light and durable and a splendid Bed for SHIKARIES.—A fresh supply received by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON.

18 Years in Practice.

No 19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

WALERS ! WALERS !! WALERS !!!

TO ARRIVE at Bombay, about 16th December, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight, carrying Hacks and Chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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52, Custom House Road.

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EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

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RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND CEYLON An agreeable place to visit during THE HOT SEASON.

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And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

HAND BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewa-Kantha, together with Appendixes and a copious Index." To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

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NOTES INDIAN LAND REVENUE. FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY, BY TODAR MAL.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4. FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SALVED GOODS, SAVED FROM THE RECENT FIRE AT SAMUEL STREET, MANDVEE BUNDER.

Under instructions from Messrs Lidbetter and Co., Fire Adjusters and Assessors, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., at Khoja Mohola, in Mr. Essa Thavur's shop, on account of the under-writers, the following salved goods consisting of burnt and damaged cloves, cloves sticks, elephant and mahi teeth, rhinoceros horns, colored cloth and carpets, white lace beetle nuts, scale and weights, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, November 25, 1890.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

UNRESERVED AUCTION SALE OF THE IMPERIAL FLOUR MILLS AT CHINCHPOOGHLY.

On THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from the voluntary Liquidators of the Imperial Flour Mills Company, Ld. sell by Public Auction at the offices of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, in one lot, without reserve :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold land, admeasuring about 11,780 square yards, together with the buildings, godowns, outhouses, tanks, engine and boilers, and new flour mill machinery of the best makers, Messrs. Ganz & Company, Limited, of Buda Pesth, erected and standing thereon, and known by the name of The Imperial Flour Mills Company, Limited. Inspection of the mill building, Flour Mill machinery, &c., &c., can be obtained daily between the hours of 1 and 4 p.m., on application to the Liquidators at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, or to the liquidators at their office, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 25, 1890.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 24.

No further commercial or financial advices are to hand through Reuter beyond those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date ; and our news this evening is entirely of a local or mofussil character.

MONEY. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office ...	Inc	Rs.	3,17,330
" " Branches	"	"	4,39,374
Other Deposits	"	"	36,40,339
Government Securities	"	"	3,90,956
Loans	Dec.	"	7,81,081
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	11,72,396
Cash with other Banks	Dec	"	32,057
Cash and Currency Notes.....	Inc	"	33,71,769

In strong contrast with the stringency which prevails on the other side, Money here continues very abundant ; and the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon showed that the Cash Balance had reached 553½ lakhs, making an increase of some 33¾ lakhs since the date of the previous Return. Apart from some increase of activity in Cotton after the *Dewali*, which has since subsided, business in Exports has continued quiet ; and the new crop of that staple is coming to market at a much slower rate than was the case last season, the present falling of amounting to nearly 50,000 bales. In the items in the Bank Return which go to show the state of the trade demand, the only one which indicates an increase in that direction is Bills Discounted, which had increased by 11¾ lakhs ; but on the other hand, there had been a very large addition to Private Deposits, while Loans had decreased by nearly 8 lakhs, the net diminution of trade requirements being represented by 32¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—Although the feeling remains steady, and prices generally are unaltered, business has been upon a small scale to-day, the purchases of old and new stuff not summing up much more than 1,000 bales. Of the former, a few hundred bales each of Chalisgaum, at Rs. 175½ ; and Julgaum, at Rs. 178½-9 changed hands, besides a little Bengal, at Rs. 173 ; and Khangaum, at Rs. 192 ; while of the latter the Mills took 100 bales each of Joria, at Rs. 167 ; Compta, at Rs. 160-3 ; Julgaum, at Rs. 161 ; Bharoo, at Rs. 153 ; Veraval, at Rs. 155 ; and Mowa, at Rs. 176 per candy.

According to the telegraphic reports to hand from the districts to-day, the weather over the whole of the Cotton area during the latter part of last week left nothing to be desired, all signs of rain having disappeared, and been replaced by bright days, and in many districts cold and dewy mornings. The harvesting of the Bengal and Oomrawattee crop proceeding under favouring circumstances, attention is now directed more to the later growths, and of these reports from Broach say that the plants were showing bolls, which on some were rapidly ripening, and the same advices come from Dhollera and Wadwan in the Dhollera circle ; while in the Dharwar district of Hubli it is stated that the plants could scarcely look better.

WHEAT.—Business in this market having been checked again by the higher Exchange, we have to report only little doing and a quiet feeling prevailing ; but dealers continue to maintain previous rates, notwithstanding liberal supplies.

SEEDS have again been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market, with prices unaltered for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	1,738	bales.
Wheat	32,079	cwt.
Linseed	6,306	"
Gingelly	7,870	"
Poppy Seed.....	733	"
Ground Nuts.....	1,016	"
Castor Seed	2,490	"

FREIGHTS are weak, and with very little doing.

EXCHANGE, in presence of the higher quotation for Silver wired from New York, was firm at opening this morning, with Bank Demand quoted at 1s. 6d. and three months' sight Credits at 1s. 6 11-16 to ¾d. ; and on Calcutta quotations coming 1s. 6d. for Telegraphic, 1s. 6 ¼d. for Demand, and 1s. 7 ⅛d. for six months' sight Credits, rates here soon advanced to 1s. 6¾d., and afterwards to 1s. 6¾d. for Bank Demand, the buying rate, however, remaining unchanged at 1s. 6¾d. Thereafter the feeling became quiet, and Bank Demand receded to 1s. 6¾d. at which it closed, a fair business having been done in Bank Paper, but little in Private Bills. Forward Demand was quoted at closing at 1s. 6 5-16d. for January delivery ; and Credits at 1s. 7¼d. for January, and 1s. 7¼d. for February ; ready rates as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand ...1s. 6 ¼d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.. .....1s. 5¾d.		"
Do. 3 months' sight.....1s. 6⅜d.		"
Credits do. .....1s. 6⅜d.		"
Francs do. .....1·98¾		"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Some further improvement has taken place in this market to-day, rates for Fours for Money having advanced 1-16 per cent., say to 103 3-16, buyers, and for Account ⅛ to 3-16 per cent. at 103 3 16, for the coming settlement, and 102⅝ for the January account, with buyers on the latter line. 106½ is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—The market for Cotton Mill Scrip has been firm to-day, and there has been an advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share in many concerns, at our quotations. A few Karachi Ice Shares have found buyers at 49.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4 1-16.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 5¾d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account...	95⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	94⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77½
4½ per cent. "	80⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	106
Bar Silver	46⅛

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left here this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here day before yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Victoria, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall left here for Karachi this evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

Mail steamer Britania from Aden arrived.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Salazie left Aden for Marseilles on Thursday, the 20th instant, at 6 p.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Rio-Grande left Aden for Zanzibar on Monday, the 24th instant, at 6 a.m.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais left Aden for Bombay, (via Karachi) on Monday, the 24th inst., at 9 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect . Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Communication with British Guiana cut off by failure of cable Trinidad-Demarara.

Turkish route right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, NOVEMBER 23.

10 p.m.	76·7

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

6 a.m...	74·1
10 a.m...	79·0
2 p.m...	83·3
4 p.m...	83·2

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHASE—Oct 31, at Loamington, Mrs Chase, wife of T N Chase, Madras Civil Service (Retired), of a daughter.

McWILLIAM—Nov 1, at Cornwall-gardens, S W, wife of O G R McWilliam, Bengal Civil Service (Retired), of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GODFREY—LAWFORD—Oct 30, at St Mary Magdalene's, Paddington, Albert Hamilton Godfrey, son of Col Godfrey, J P, late 73rd Regt, of The Greenway, Cheltenham, to Florence Margaret Bowring Lawford, daughter of Maj-Gen E M Lawford, Madras Cavalry, Warrington-crescent, Maidavale.

HILDEBRAND—LEEDS—Oct 15, at Christ Church, Bath, Hatton Hildebrand, Lieut, Bengal Staff Corps, (27 P I), son of late Lieut-Gen C P Hildebrand, of Blenheim House, Cheltenham, to Violet, daughter of late Col Sir E Leeds, Bart, Bengal Staff Corps, Sion Place, Bath.

PHILLIPS—GRANT—Oct 30, at Sheringham, Norfolk, Hugh March Phillipps, of Hartnolls, Tiverton, N Devon, to Henrietta Mary Helen, daughter of late Col E Grant, Bombay Army, and Mrs Grant, of Alcot, Sheringham.

PIRIE—KELLER—Nov 4, at Holy Innocents' Church, Hornsey, Captain Charles Pirie, 18th Bengal Lancers, son of the late Major-General William Pirie, to Alice Ida, youngest daughter of L Keller, Esq, of Elm House, Hornsey.

ROWNIE—CURRIE—Oct 30, at the Church of St John the Baptist, Windlesham, Surrey, Surg W Rowney, M D, Army Medical Staff, Aldershot, to Kate Elliott Fendall, daughter of Col F Currie, Commissioner, Sitapur, Oudh, East Indies.

DEATHS.

BARROW—Oct 21, at Hamilton House, Southampton, Maj-Gen J L Barrow, C B, Royal Madras Artillery, aged 78.

BRODHURST—Oct 30, at Bournemouth, Maynard Brodhurst, Bengal Civil Service and a Puisne Judge of the High Court, North-West Provinces, India, aged 61.

DEMPSTER—Oct 29, at Elm-grove-road, Cotham, Bristol, Frances, widow of late T E Dempster, Sup Surg H E I C S, aged 85.

HUTMAN—Oct 24, at Bournemouth, Helen Mary Anne, daughter of late G F Cecil Huttman, of Calcutta.

MOSELEY—Oct 27, at Colombo, Lichfield, son of late Col Moseley, C B, H E I Co.'s Service, aged 52.

MULLINS—Nov 5, at Queen Anne's Mansion, Thomas Lee Mullins, Manager of the London Branch of the Queensland National Bank, and late of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, an China, aged 53.

SHAWE—Sept 16, at Hobart, Tasmania, Charles Fleetwood Shawe, late Capt 4th Dragoon Guards and 40th Regt, son of late Maj H Shawe, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, of Denvilles, Havant, aged 58.

WINCHESTER—Nov 4, at Inverleigh-row, Edinburgh, Jane widow of late James Webster Winchester, LL D, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bombay Army.

WOOD—On all Saints' day, at Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, Henry Wood, late of the Bombay Engineers.

NEW ZEALAND.

MARRIAGE.

CURRIE—ANDERSON—Sept 2, at St Mathew's Church, Auckland, New Zealand, Fendall James Pearse, son of Col F Currie, Commissioner, Sitapur, Oudh, East Indies, to Christina, daughter of David Anderson, Esq, of Sunningdale, Auckland, New Zealand.

KAMPTEE.

BIRTH.

COOK—November 11, at Kamptee, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon H Cook, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

FREELOVE—WALKER—November 4, at Deepling, Assam, by the Rev Sydney Endle, Thomas Freelove, Assam Company, Nazira, to Margaret Jane, eldest daughter of William Walker, Manager, Mahmara Tea Plantations.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1890.

IT has been said more than once of late in this Presidency, and not without reason, that local self-government is on its trial. The observation does not imply that the institution to which Lord Ripon gave a new development and extension, but which he certainly never founded, is in danger of extinction. The late Prince Consort once said of the British Constitution what people now and again say of local self-Government. But the British Constitution remains, as much else remains which has been sorely tried by apathy as well as direct hostility. It is perhaps for the good of local self-government that it should be frequently proclaimed to be on its trial, and even for sentence to be passed upon it, provided those who have the sentencing of it are not expected to carry their finding into execution. This is one of the many means of keeping the institution up to some rough but practically adequate level of efficiency. The only thing that has to be provided against is a too sweeping deduction of the inefficiency of the whole system from a restricted number of examples. We may take for an illustration the proceedings of the District Boards and the Local Boards of the Punjab as reviewed in a recent Resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor. It depends very much upon the point of view whether the review is taken as indicating various degrees of efficiency or of inefficiency—whether the Punjab Boards, District and Local, are to be described as unequally good or unequally bad. It cannot be disputed, however, that in all that determines the quality of the work of self-governing bodies, an enormous diversity is exhibited in the work of these boards. About Local Boards, as distinct from District Boards, for example, widely divergent reports are given. In some of the frontier districts they do not exist at all, the backwardness of these districts being a sufficient reason for that. When the districts are advanced enough to have Local Boards as well as District Boards, there is great diversity in the accounts that are given of their work. In Delhi the Commissioner writes that where individuals can be found to take the whole work upon their shoulders something is done ; otherwise Local Boards are a mere name. There is much in this account of the matter which will fit in with a by no means uncommon experience in India, the country where "the willing horse" has peculiar opportunities of doing all that has to be done. Another Commissioner—the Commissioner of the Rawal Pindi Division—is even more wholesale in his condemnation. He regards the Local Boards as a mistake altogether, alleging that they increase clerical work, and diminish the responsibility of the District Board, while there is hardly anything for them to do.

But the comprehensiveness of this condemnation clearly points out where the mischief is to be found. The Local Boards have no work to do because none is found for them to do. The principle of delegation and devolution must be applied to local government in India if the experiment is to be at all fairly carried out, and where there has been failure to do this it seems premature and unwise to call the whole thing a mistake. In some of the districts, where the spirit of the institution has been more abundantly realized, the results have been much more satisfactory. Give the Local Boards nothing to do, and they will do it. But these are not precisely the conditions under which it is fair to accuse the member of idleness and inefficiency. Sir James Lyall very properly suggests that after all the bad results may in many cases be due to the failure of the District Boards to delegate powers and work to the subordinate bodies. Where there has been no such failure a much better account is given. Thus the Deputy Commissioner of Guzranwalla says that since more authority was given to the Local Boards in that district there has been a marked improvement in their work. The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, thereby putting himself at issue with the Commissioner of his Division, says much the same thing, describing the Local Boards as useful consulting bodies and for carrying out minor executive works. In the Jullandar District, where rules delegating authority to the subordinate Boards have lately been sanctioned, there has also been an increase both in the number of meetings and in the attendance. On the other hand, it should be stated in a fair review of the situation, that in two districts the delegation of powers to the Local Boards has been tried, and has been found to be "more or less a failure." In matters of local self-government regularity of attendance is the beginning of wisdom and the most solid promise of efficiency. There are districts in the Punjab which have not as yet given this promise. Three of them are frontier districts, where too much must not be expected. Still an average attendance of twenty-one members, out of eighty-two, is bad even for Peshawar, as seven out of twenty-nine is bad for Kohat, and fourteen out of forty-nine for Bannu. Government suggest a lowering of quorum, which however is only the next best thing to raising the attendance. In thirteen of the Punjab districts—most of them frontier districts—the average attendance was below half the number of members. A more grievous offence was that eight of the District Boards held only three meetings during the year, two of them only two, while the Rohtak Board held none at all. Upon which, from far away Bombay, we can only ask "Where were the District Deputy Commissioners to let the Boards go so nearly to sleep ?" There now comes the question of the interest, or lack of interest, taken in the Boards by the population whom they are supposed to represent. Here again some of the results are disappointing. Rohtak, for instance, the district which distinguished itself by having no meeting last year, was so far consistent in its indifference that it left thirty-six vacancies, which should have been filled up by election, to be filled by nominees of Government. It becomes a question whether in cases like this it would not be better to face the facts, to declare that the farce is ended, and to remove the form of local self-government when the substance of it has vanished.

As a whole, the Punjab seems to be anything but keenly interested in the exercise of the elective system. There was no contest in Lahore for the seventeen seats which fell vacant during the year. In Amritsar, which has passions that it is easy enough to excite when an energetic police official has to be hunted down, there were contests for only two out of fourteen vacant seats. But the most remarkable phenomenon was the absence of candidates for many of the vacant seats. There were five such cases in one of the Tahsils of the Hoshiarpur district ; in Delhi there were five. Here, of course, Government had to come to the rescue by nominating candidates of their own. There were cases, however, in which a genuine interest was shown in the election. But it must be quite in a relative sense that Sir James Lyall speaks of interest being shown, as in one of the districts that is supposed to have risen to the occasion it is mentioned that the voters numbered about half the electorate. This, it may be noted, is the proportion which the voters in the Municipal elections in the Bombay Presidency last year bore to the registered electorate. Nothing, however, is said of the proportion in the Punjab as a whole. It may be taken for granted, however, that the average proportion is much lower in that Province than it is in this Presidency. Sir James Lyall's conclusion is that "the elective system for recruiting Local Boards, and through them District Boards, cannot be said to be popular in the Province." All this is very interesting in view of the imminent revival of the discussion of ways and means of finding a constituency for the enlarged Legislative Councils of the future. But the Punjab is for the purposes of this inquiry so far a backward province that it has not yet had even a nominated Council of its own. The influence that can be most safely drawn from the facts seems to us to be that direct election, unless the constituency were an exceedingly restricted one, would be election by a minority of a minority. Mr. Bradlaugh's new Bill names two per thousand as the minimum number of electors upon whom the franchise should be conferred by the rules which the Viceroy is to be empowered to promulgate. Now this would give a constituency of not less than forty thousand to the Punjab, a Province concerning which it is remarked upon as an exceptional thing when half the voters on the register are sufficiently interested in an election to think it worth while to vote. Obviously the basis of election would have to be narrowed exceedingly to give anything like an assurance that there would not be a seriously large proportion of abstentions.

KING WILLEM III. of Holland, whose melancholy death occurred on Sunday, had exceeded the allotted span of life before the signs of mental, if not of physical, dissolution asserted themselves. In September, 1888, six months after his Majesty had completed his seventy-first year, his illness had become a source of general uneasiness throughout the country, and the States-General, in joint session, passed a Bill vesting the guardianship of the Princess Royal Wilhelmina, then eight years of age, in the Queen, her mother, assisted by a council. For a time it was considered that sufficient provision for future emergencies had been made. But the continued illness of the King led to a plenary sitting of the States-General being held to discuss the subject. The necessity for the appointment of a regent was affirmed. The Duke of Nassau, as nearest male relative, assumed the regency of Luxembourg, but within a month, the condition of the King was so far improved that the two houses unanimously resolved to invite his Majesty to resume the government. This was done, and the fortieth anniversary of his Majesty's accession was celebrated a week later with the utmost enthusiasm. During the past few months however evidences of insanity became daily more apparent, and latterly the royal sufferer was declared to have developed violent symptoms, raving most frantically, it was stated, against the young Emperor of Germany. It was now found necessary again to proclaim his Majesty incapable of governing the country, and a second plenary sitting of the States-General was held on the 29th ult. for the purpose. By a majority of a hundred and nine votes to five, a motion submitted by Baron Mackay, the premier, and brother of Lord Reay, declaring incapacity, was adopted. A Bill providing for a regency was submitted to the States-General, royal power being temporarily exercised by the Council of State. Queen Emma, sister to the Duchess of Albany, whom the King married in 1879, was therein indicated as regent, and according to the mail papers to hand yesterday, was formally appointed and expected to assume the position a week ago. Under the Dutch constitution the royal succession is in the direct male line in the order of primogeniture, and in default of male heirs the female line ascends the throne. Princess Wilhelmina, now ten years of age, if spared, will therefore succeed to the throne in 1898, the age of royal majority in Holland being eighteen years.

WE learn with regret of the death at Karachi yesterday of Mr. Alexander McHinch, one of the most prominent citizens of that town. Mr. McHinch, who was Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, was an excellent man of business, and always showed a keen interest in the prosperity of Karachi. He took the lead in advocating the improvement of the railway communications of Karachi with the rest of India, and whatever form this project may ultimately take—whether that of a direct line to Delhi or a more westerly line giving Sind the railway connection with the Bombay Presidency which it so urgently needs—the credit will be largely due to his energetic and far-seeing initiative. Besides being President of the Karachi Municipality and a Member of the Port Trust, Mr. McHinch served for two years as Additional Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. Government would have been glad to renominate him when his term of office expired a few months since, for he had the interests of Sind very much at heart, and no one who could have been chosen would have represented the Province better. But the claims of business and of attendance at a Council sitting at the distance of a three days' journey from Karachi were incompatible, and Mr. McHinch did not enter upon a second term of office. He was Lieutenant-Colonel and Commandant of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, and in this and other respects proved himself a capable and public-spirited citizen. The most recent chronicler of the fortunes of Karachi, Mr. Alexander F. Baillie, refers to him in "Karachi, Past, Present, and Future," as a citizen "as unwearying in his attention to the health and improvement of the town as to the minor details of beautifying and embellishing it." The news of his death was received with great regret in Bombay, where Mr. McHinch had many friends and business connections.

SIR JOHN GORST has been to Wigan, and has there had an opportunity of telling the Lancashire people something about the Factory Commission. It is a pity that the Under-Secretary for India, in speaking upon a question which was officially within his cognizance, misled the public upon a point of obvious importance. Sir John Gorst spoke of the Commission as having been appointed by Government to take the evidence "both of employers of labour and of factory hands themselves in various parts of India." If he had followed the proceedings with any attention he would have known that the evidence of employers of labour is not being taken, and that the one-sided way in which the inquiry is being conducted has created dissatisfaction and distrust. People in India would like to know what the Lancashire mill-owners would have thought if the Committee, who a short time ago inquired into the insanitary condition of the steamy, over-heated Lancashire weaving sheds had admitted

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE KING OF HOLLAND'S DEATH.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 23.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands expired quite peacefully at 6 a.m. this morning. His death is ascribed to uræmia.

ARRIVAL OF THE CZAREWITCH AT CAIRO.

CAIRO, Nov. 23.

His Imperial Highness the Czarewitch arrived here to-day and was received on the platform of the station by General Dormer and Sir Evelyn Baring, an Egyptian guard-of-honor also being in attendance.

The Royal Irish and Dorsetshire Regiment were stationed all along the streets leading to the Russian Agency.

His Imperial Highness exchanged visits with the Khedive this afternoon.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

ROME, Nov. 23.

The Italian elections up to the present are strongly in favor of the Government.

THE BOOTH FUND.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Lord Derby has forwarded one thousand pounds to General Booth towards his scheme for rescuing the lower social strata.

SUICIDE AT SHORNCLIFFE.

Lieutenant Roupell, of the Royal Artillery, committed suicide at Shorncliffe yesterday.

ANOTHER SCRIMMAGE IN IRELAND.

A procession in memory of the "Manchester Martyrs" which had been proclaimed took place notwithstanding on Saturday at Enniscorthy, and was dispersed by the police, who charged the mob and injured several of them.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

BROACH, Nov. 24.

His Excellency the Governor reached this town, the last he will visit on the present tour, last night between eleven and twelve o'clock. He remained in the railway carriage, which was moved into a siding all night, and at seven this morning a large party of gentlemen assembled on the platform to welcome the Governor to Broach, and on alighting Mr. Allen, the Collector, met his Excellency, and after presenting to his Excellency a number of gentlemen he left the station, and drove with Mr. Allen round the town, visiting several places of interest, including the jail, the new cutchery building, the hospital, Mr. Wedderburn's tomb, the high school, and the Church, reaching the Collector's bungalow about nine o'clock for breakfast. At eleven o'clock his Excellency received an address at the Municipal Hall, in replying to which he congratulated them on the contentment they expressed with the condition of their affairs. Regarding the adulteration of cotton referred to in the address he said it might be worth while to try if legislation could prevent such a process, but he could not say at the present moment Government had anything before it in contemplation of legislation. He would advise them to try what local effort could do to prevent practices which he believed they considered threatened the cultivation and trade in which they were interested. The address also dealt with the local fund, the road, and the proposed railway from Broach to Jambusar. Regarding the first, were it maintained as they asked out of Provincial revenues to meet such, would be to lay a charge upon the Provincial revenues which without any additional taxation they were quite inadequate to meet and on the other hand to assist some and exclude others would be unfair. He would enquire whether there were any special circumstances to warrant Provincial revenues assisting local road requirements, but he would be disguising the truth if he left them in the beli ef that such inquiries could prove favourable. As to the line on the southern side of the Nerbudda he had not heard of the scheme but would inquire into it.

His Excellency spent the afternoon at the sports, which were held by the side of the river Nerbudda. The games were for natives only, and were very amusing. The Governor remained till the finish. A dinner party was afterwards given at the Collector's bungalow in honour of the Governor's visit, and at eleven o'clock his Excellency and staff left for Bombay.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

The resignation of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been officially notified to have effect from December 17.

THE ATTOCK MANOEUVRES.

The Northern Force scored a distinct success in their attack upon the south face of the Attock position, the first phase of which manœuvres concluded on Friday. On General Keene moving to Akora the second phase began to-day, and the west face of the position will be attacked on this occasion.

SCARCITY IN GARHWAL AND KUMAON.

Of the one lakh and eighty thousand expended last summer during the scarcity in Garhwal and Kumaon it is estimated all except ten thousand will be recovered.

The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the good services rendered by Colonel Erskine, Commissioner of Kumaon and his district officers, Messrs. Giles, Campbell, Roberts, Aga Abu Turab, and Mr. Holderness in purchasing and supplying grain and Mr. Bullock, Collector, Bijnour.

BALLOON ASCENT BY A BABU.

Babu Ram Chunder Chatterjee made a very successful ascent in his balloon on Saturday afternoon at Delhi. When four thousand feet, Chatterjee said, he jumped into space with his parachute, and dropped like a stone for about six hundred feet, when the parachute slowly opened, and descended safely about a thousand yards from the polo ground from where he started.

THE NURJEHAN RUN AGROUND.

[(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

News has just reached from Calcutta that the steamer Nurjehan, of the Asiatic Company, ran aground yesterday morning on the Coral Reef, fourteen miles north-east of Cape Comorin. Hopes are entertained to get her off if the weather continues seasonable.

DEATH OF MR. MALLETTE.

Mr. Mallette, who was knocked off his horse, by a collision on the race-course on Thursday, died to-day of concussion of brain.

A SAD TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Early this morning a private in the 4th Madras Pioneers, encamped here waiting to proceed to Burma, shot a Subadar dead and then shot himself. The Subadar had recommended promotion of the other man ignoring the murderer.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 7.

When I left Paris yesterday everybody in the French capital was talking about the extraordinary defeat of the Republicans in the recent American elections, and on my arrival here I find public attention in England almost entirely absorbed with the same topic. France, in common with other continental countries, has perhaps more reason to rejoice at the overthrow of the McKinleyites than we have, but free traders would say that its journalists might profitably apply to the condition of things in their own midst some of the denunciations that they are showering upon the head of the unlucky author of the revised Tariff in "The States." But the French are in this respect no worse than their neighbours. Nations like individuals are apt to overlook their own shortcomings when they take to lecturing others. Although owing to our greater resources we have not been so hard hit by the American commercial war against the rest of the world as some countries, the complete overthrow of the Protectionist party on the other side of the Atlantic is naturally a source of intense satisfaction in the United Kingdom, the inhabitants of which, with few exceptions, have so far manifested no desire to embark on doubtful enterprises by withdrawing their adherence to the principles associated with the name of Cobden. That the Republicans have suffered an unparelleled defeat is certain, but it is too early yet to estimate the full consequences of the nemesis that has so quickly overtaken them. It is to say the least premature to predict as some people in Europe are doing that a reversal of policy in regard to fiscal matters is inevitable and imminent. A modification of the McKinley Tariff before very long is not beyond the range of possibility, but to expect that while the present regime lasts and the Senate continues to be controlled by the Republicans there will be unconditional repeal seems to be a little far-fetched. The attitude of the second chamber will be watched with interest. Those of our ardent reformers who are so desirous of seeing the English House of Lords replaced by a body similar in constitution to the American Senate may be of a different opinion before twelve months have passed. M. Jacques St. Cere, the writer of the *Figaro*, who recently created so much sensation by the account he published of his interview with the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Crispi, appropriately treats the downfall of "Major" McKinley in a bantering spirit. He warns his more sanguine fellow-countrymen against the supposition that the famous Bill will be interred. Their duty is to find an artistic satisfaction, a keen pleasure, in the fate of "the Major," and to hope that that mischievous man will end his days sadly in a salt pork factory. It will then be lawful for McKinley to shed tears upon the American pork that he was so anxious to protect. "Who knows? He may be greatly pardoned—in America, for he has greatly loved the American pigs."

Next to the crushing blow administered to the Trans-Atlantic Protectionists the principal topic of the day is the success of the Liberals in the November Municipal Elections. This has been most marked in the great towns, especially in the North of England, but generally throughout the country the followers of Mr. Gladstone have triumphed over their adversaries. Even in the two newly incorporated boroughs, which might be expected to have decidedly Conservative leanings—Bournemouth and Richmond—the Liberals have secured a majority of the seats. One of the exceptions to the rule is Leeds, but although the Liberals lost heavily on the late polls they still predominate in the local Town Council. One of the most interesting features of the municipal contests is the sorry figure cut by the Liberal Unionists. In some cases they were beaten by Gladstonians and in others by Conservatives, the party with whom they are supposed to be in close alliance. At Birmingham, which in matters political is a town apart, the Liberal Unionists, or rather the Chamberlainites, carried everything before them. As usual, the winning side exaggerates the significance of its good fortune, while the losers try to make out that their losses are of no political importance whatever. The truth, of course, is to be found between the two extremes. Politics do not play so important a part in these provincial battles as is generally supposed; still in some cases the voters are largely influenced by political considerations, and neither the ins nor the outs are above making all the capital possible out of the results when in their favour. Mr. Balfour, it will be remembered, on former occasion did not disdain to congratulate his friend an their successes, though as it happened his remarks were based on inadequate data, and were afterwards contradicted by the facts. Whether it is owing to the combined victory at Eccles and in many of the municipalities I cannot say, but a prominent member of the Liberal party tells me that the Gladstonian Moltke with his Assistant Generals is very busy preparing for a general election. My informant seemed to think that the extraordinary preparations referred to were justified by the outlook.

Of course, Ministries like individuals are always liable to sudden death, but it is rash to prophesy that dissolution will come next spring at the latest. Those who foretell an early appeal to the country build their hopes almost, if not entirely, on the great run of luck enjoyed by the Opposition in the by-elections, ending in the considerable victory achieved by Mr. Roby in Lancashire the other day. But if Lord Salisbury should advise her Majesty to prematurely terminate the present Parliament, it will probably be from quite different causes. I see that some of the minor lights of the Government continue in spite of all the maxims of political war to admit that the Ministry committed a tactical blunder last Session in trying to pass a Licensing Bill. If members of the administration make such admissions, what must be the feelings of some of the followers? There is little doubt that the Ministry has suffered in prestige by the blundering and barrenness of last Session, the effect of which may possibly tell on the attendance of Lord Salisbury's supporters in the Session shortly to commence. Mr. Goschen in his speech at Halifax last night endeavoured to minimize recent Conservative disasters at the polling booths, Parliamentary and Municipal, by remarking that such things always happened to Governments when they had been a few years in office. Other misfortunes of equal intensity sometimes occur. For example, followers for one reason or another become apathetic; do not by speech come to the aid of their leaders at critical moments; abstain from important divisions; and occasionally evince their independence or illwill by voting against their party. Some of these are disappointed men. All politicians are not actuated solely by patriotic considerations. In every Parliament there are a certain number of members who have entered public life, not so much for the sake of their desire to be of use to the community as to be of use to themselves and their friends. One man wants to be made a peer; another desires a Governorship; a third wishes to become a great county magnate; a fourth aspires to a baronetcy, and so on. Now it is well known to all who are behind the scenes that only a tithe of these hungry politicians obtain what they seek. The unsatisfied ones especially if for financial or other reasons they do not intend to offer themselves for re-election, occasionally sulk, and play the very mischief with the well-laid plans of party Whips. I do not know how the case may be, but I am told that among the rank-and-file of the Conservative party in the existing House of Commons are an unusual number who will retire into privacy when the hour of dissolution strikes. As some of these may be found in the categories above enumerated, there may be trouble ahead for Lord Salisbury in this direction. There are rumours afloat respecting serious disaffection on matters of policy, of the Tithe Bill, &c. But these are among the customary harbingers of every Session, and do not attract much attention.

A pending judicial retirement has revived the story about Mr. Mathews and Sir John Gorst. That the present Under-Secretary of State for India would like to possess the Home Office portfolio with a seat in the Cabinet goes without saying. Whether the Home Secretary, who is understood to be a rich man, would willingly exchange his position as one of the leading members of the Government, with the prospect of a peerage at no very distant date for a judgeship, is doubtful. Moreover, it would be surely running a very unnecessary risk to place two seats in jeopardy. Mr. Mathews' elevation to the Bench would cause a vacancy in Birmingham, and if Sir John Gorst were selected to be the new Home Secretary he would almost certainly be opposed by the distinguished Liberal candidate for Chatham, General Sir Andrew Clarke.

"General" Booth certainly showed his wisdom in selecting Mr. Stead to assist him in bringing out his book "In Darkest England." The gratuitous advertisements that the head of the Salvation Army is receiving from Dowager Empresses, Cardinals, Bishops, and, even it is announced, from the Heir-Apparent, ought surely to be placed to the credit of the ex-editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, indeed one of the letters is addressed to that most ingenious of journalistic tuft hunters. A prominent ecclesiastic is reported to have declared that "if the Christian people of this country have confidence in his (General Booth's) judgment" he will not find the slightest difficulty in obtaining the million for which he asks. Will they have confidence in his judgment? That remains to be seen. In the meantime there is a good deal of sympathy felt with the views put forward by those who think that we should be in a better position to form an opinion as to General Booth's judgment if he were to publish a statement showing how he has expended the immense sums received by the Salvation Army.

While Cardinal Manning and Mrs. Henry Fawcett pronounce very strongly in favour of the social movement, associated with the name of our late visitor, Mr. Malabari, a former well-known member of the Bombay Government, Mr. Lionel Ashburner, vigorously resist the arguments in support of the "so-called reform." Mr. Ashburner considers the movement generally as dangerous and politically mischievous. Mr. Ashburner explains that he enters into the controversy, because he considers that it "behoves everyone who has any knowledge of this very delicate subject to endeavour to arrest the flood of pernicious gush with which it is obscured, and to direct it into a more wholesome channel." Mr. Ashburner makes a passing allusion to the "sedition mongers of the so-called National Congress" who have been, I believe, blamed in some quarters for not taking up this question. If Mr. Ashburner's inferences are right their indifference is easily to be accounted for. They would only be too glad, cording to the writer of the article in the *National Review*, to represent the proposed alteration of the law as a contravention of the repeated assurance of the Queen-Empress that she should abstain from all interference with religion, and as a direct attack on that religion, led by a prelate only second in rank to the Prince of Wales, the proselytising of whose (*sic*) church, are well-known." Mr. Ashburner's style may be open to objection, but his views claim attention, and will probably be answered. The remarkable statement as to the maturity of Indian girls made by Mrs. Pechey-Phipson has been reproduced by the *Times*, and is, if sustained, likely to have a considerable influence in public opinion in this country.

A French translation of Mr. Dadabhoy Nowroji's lecture on the Parsee religion recently appeared in a well-known Swiss publication, the "Revue de Theologie et de Philosophie," and has been republished in pamphlet form. The translator is a Monsieur Clement de Faye, a Protestant pastor of Geneva. In a letter to Mr. Dadabhoy, M. Clement de Faye says:—"Your very interesting tractate was read by me some months ago before our Societe des Sciences Theologiques, and some of the Professors were so anxious to have the document in their possession as coming from one of the genuine and a first-hand exposition that I sent it to Professor Astie, redactem of the Revue de Theologie et de Philosophie."

I had hoped to have given you this week an account of a visit I was recently privileged to pay the celebrated Russian traveller, painter, and soldier, Vassili Verestchagin, who lives at Maison Lafitte, not far from Paris. Pressure of time prevents further reference in this letter to the interesting conversation I had with one of the most remarkable men of our time.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Nov. 20.

Yesterday was a *gala* day for the boys and girls educated at the expense of the State in the various vernacular schools in H. H. the Gaekwar's capital. The children world were astir from 9 o'clock in the morning to attend the distribution of prizes and sweetmeats by his Highness on the Vareshaj paradeground. The Maharaja was expected to come at 4-25 p.m., but long before that all sorts of arrangements in connection with the seating, &c., of the children appeared to have been made. The children, numbering nearly 6,000, having been brought together in a long procession through the city. They were all seated beneath large *shamianas* and tents erected for the purpose. Just opposite these was a large *shamiana* for H. H. the Maharaja and other visitors. The *shamianas* were gaily decorated with bunting, flags, flowers, &c., and the approaches leading to his Highness's *shamiana* were also beautified by a large arch, with an appropriate motto in Sanskrit, with flags, and with festoons of variously coloured bunting. The principal officers of the State and various other gentlemen taking interest in the cause of vernacular education had assembled in numbers by 4 p.m. His Highness the Maharaja, always punctual to a minute, arrived at 4-25 p.m. exactly, shortly followed by General Sir Harry Prendergast, Agent to the Governor-General, the State Band playing an excellent tune at the time After going round the place where the children were collected, and after examining the various excellent samples of embroidery and drawing all executed by girls, his Highness and General Sir H. Prendergast took their seats on a silver sofa. R.B. Hargovandas Dwarkadas, Director of Vernacular Instruction, then commenced the proceedings by reading in Gujerati, the vernacular of the province, the report of the rise and progress of vernacular instruction in the Baroda State under the benign rule of H. H. Shri Syajirao Gaekwar. The people assembled were highly pleased with the drill performed by the 32 children under 10 years of age, all dressed uniformly, and with the native feats of strength and exercise, in each of which some eight boys of between 7 and 15 years of age took part. As soon as these interesting feats were gone through his Highness distributed the principal prizes, the rest, amounting to nearly 500, being distributed afterwards by the chief officers of the State. The Maharaja Saheb afterwards delivered a speech in Marathi, his Highness's own vernacular. The whole gathering being in connection with vernacular instruction it was most appropriate that the proceedings, including the report and his Highness's speech should be in the vernacular. The following is a brief summary of the speech:—I have been very much gratified at the sight of the boys and girls assembled here before me and belonging to all castes and creeds. This shows that the education of the masses which I have so much at heart has been well attended to. In these times much attention has been paid to English education. I do not say that that is not necessary. It is useful undoubtedly in its own way. But the principal and only means of improving the condition of our people is to educate them in their mother tongue and through that only. It is also necessary that our people should possess a knowledge of Sanskrit for the better understanding of their own higher vernaculars. As regards female education, I am highly pleased with the progress which is being made in my State. What I understand to be the proper education of girls is, that they should be educated in the subjects which are most useful to them in their daily life and household duties, and which can thereby conduce to the making up of their homes happy and comfortable. In addition to this all possible care and steps should be taken for the improvement of their physique, since the children can hardly be healthy unless their parents be such. In conclusion, I have to express my hearty gratification at the excellent arrangement made for this large gathering by the officers concerned. The National Anthem was sung in Gujerati by the students of the music school under Prof. Maulabaksha, and then all those who attend there left the place highly satisfied and delighted with all that they saw and heard, pronouncing the whole affair an undoubted success.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb was graciously pleased to sanction an additional sum of Rs. 1,000 for sweetmeats and miscellaneous expenditure for the gathering.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the Second B. Sc. Examination, and the First Examination in Agriculture were declared last evening.

Second B. Sc. Examination.—Out of nine candidates, the following two have passed in the Pass Class:—Raghavayya Bellary and Shrinivas Keshav Kadkol.

First Examination in Agriculture.—Out of ten candidates, the following seven have passed:—II. Class.—Kadaba Seshadri Aiyengar and Moreshwar Ramkrishna Nigudkar. Pass Class.—Balorishna Shridhar Apte; Vajaram Hanmant Lakshmeshwar; Bhanu Nirguiram Metha; Gurunath Krishna Nidgundi; and Keshav Moreshwar Palvankar.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the Grand Cross of the Star of India upon his Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar on the occasion of the assumption by her Majesty of a protectorate over his Highness's territories.

His Excellency the Governor left Broach last night, and is expected to arrive at Dadar this morning, at half past six o'clock. His Excellency leaves for Kirkee by the Poona Mail.

The death is announced at Karachi of Mr. Alexander McHinch, until recently a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

Lady Evelyn Fitzmaurice, daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne, accompanied by her uncle, Lord Frederick Hamilton, leaves England for Simla in a few days.

At the meeting of the Bombay University Senate Professor Oxenham proposed that as recommended by the Syndicate and subject to confirmation by the Chancellor, the honorary degree of L. L. D. be conferred on Professor W. Wordsworth, B. A., C. I. E. on a Convocation day to be hereafter appointed by the Chancellor. Mr. Justice Telang having seconded the proposition, it was carried by acclamation. The Senate next considered special report of the committee appointed by them for the purpose of inquiring into the working of the present system of appointing examiners and suggesting such improvements and reforms as might appear desirable and practicable. Mr. P. M. Metha proposed:—"That the Committee be asked to include within the scope of its inquiries and report all matters affecting the efficient conduct of examinations, the uniformity of standard of examinations from year to year, the due equevalence of alternative and optional subjects and groups, the framing of rules and instructions to guide examiners and the powers of the Syndicate to declare and revise the results as given by the examiners. That the committee be authorized to examine witnesses and ask for all records which they may consider necessary for the purpose of their inquiry." The Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and a few other members opposed the proposition; but it was eventually after a long debate carried by a large majority of the Senate.

The Hungarian Government has promoted the formation of a colonial bank for extending the direct importation of colonial produce into Hungary *via* Fiume. The subscription for this bank, which closed on Oct. 31, reached 1,000,000 florins, including 100,000 from the State. Mr. Stockinger (at present Austrian Consul General at Bombay) is likely to be appointed manager of the bank, on account of his knowledge of the Indian market.

The Secretary of State for India, writes a correspondent, has recently instructed Messrs. Merryweather and Sons, of London, to build two of their powerful "Greenwich" steam fire engines, one to be placed in the Gun Cotton Factory at Fategarh, and the other for the Vice-regal Lodge at Simla. The first of this well known type of engine was exhibited at the Inventions Exhibition in 1885, and was purchased by the Sultan of Johore, while Hyderabad and Calcutta have also engines of the same pattern.

General Booth, speaking at Wood Green, in connection with the opening services of the new barracks in the growing northern suburb, said that people of all classes, from royalty downwards, had written him in sympathetic terms, and wished him every success. He hoped in less than eighteen months to be able to send weekly shiploads of men and women across to the "colony over the sea." His expectations had been far exceeded by events.

The Jeddah contraband trade with the Egyptian littoral is increasing daily, and (the *Times* Suakin correspondent says) the slave trade is thriving, dhows carrying cargoes from Beilool, Takleet, and Tokar.

The death is announced of Mr. J. P. Evans, surviving brother of George Eliot. He died at the age of seventy-four.

It is announced (says a Berlin telegram) that Prince Bismarck, together with a syndicate of Hamburg financiers, will establish a large brewery at Friedrichsruhe with a capital of 600,000 marks.

It is stated that Sister Rose Gertrude is now a governess in a family at Honolulu, having left the leper settlement.

The Marathon, Capt. Hill, left Spithead on Nov. 3 for the East India Station. The system fitted on board for working the steering gear by means of compressed air has not proved satisfactory. The pumps used at present are the same as are used for compressing air for torpedo purposes, and it has been found that the consequent pressure is much too great for the connections to stand without considerable leakage.

There is no truth whatever in the statement which has gone round the papers, says *Truth*, that Major-General Ellis has resigned his appointment as Equerry to the Prince of Wales in order that he may assume the command of a district in India.

At the meeting of the Bharat Dharm Mahamandal at Delhi, it was resolved "that this Mahamandal looks with indignation on the movement set on foot by men who are not Hindoos anent marriage reforms, and that this Mahamandal strongly protests against Government interference in socio-religious matters." This resolution was proposed by Pandit Nandkishorder of Muttra, and supported by Pandit Gaurishanker Vijas of Ajmere, Paribrajaka Kumareri Krishnaprasunnu of Benares, and Munshi Banbarill of Aligarh. It was further resolved "that the evil custom of demanding exorbitant money in matrimonial transactions, and extravagance in marriage expenses, as being contrary to the tenor of the Dharamshastras, should be put a stop to." The main object of the Mahamandal is, it is claimed, to improve the religious status of the people of this country, and to protect their religious rights and privileges. The necessity of establishing a Sanskrit college at Delhi was urged, a subscription list being handed round and about Rs. 15,000 being raised on the spot.

It is stated that since the accession of the present Czar no fewer than 270,000 Jews have been compelled to leave Russia. Most of them have gone to America.

It appears not improbable (says the Moscow correspondent of the *Standard*) that Russia will shortly intimate France in directing harsh enactments against resident foreigners.

On the night of the 13th instant an arm-rack containing seven Government carbines, belonging to the Queen's Bay's, was stolen from a tent at Sialkot, in which tent six men were said to be sleeping. Up to date no trace of the perpetrators has been found. In this case the thieves were not contented with the arms only, but must carry off the rack! Perhaps they found it more convenient, in this instance, as it is said that the carbines were secured to the rack by an iron rod going through the trigger guards. Mr. Warburton, District Superintendent of Police, Sialkot, is investigating the case.

In the conspiracy trial at Tipperary on Monday (3rd inst.) the case for the Crown was closed. There was another unseemly scene in Court, which led to the punishment of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., one of the defendants. During the cross-examination of Mr. Power, Sub-Sheriff of the County, Mr. O'Brien in spite of his having undertaken that he would not do so, photographed the witness. The Magistrates held that he had been guilty of gross contempt of Court, and gave him an opportunity to express regret. He refused to do so, although counselled otherwise by Mr. Redmond; and the Magistrates thereupon ordered him to be imprisoned seven days in Clonmel Jail. The hearing of the case was adjourned till the 12th inst., in order to give the defendants time to prepare their defence.

According to the final figures of the United States census the total amounts to 62,480,540, about 25 per cent. increase during the decade—3,000,000 less than was generally expected.

Although the Zhob Valley Expedition is particularly over, writes the Lahore paper, the troops are staying on to confirm our newly-established authority and to make things generally unpleasant for the recalcitrants. We expect, however, that the middle of December will see them all back again.

In a complicated conjugal rights case before the Punjab Chief Court on Friday, a definite ruling was made that the guardian of the minor husband of a minor bride is not entitled to the custody of the girl until she attains the age of puberty, according to custom. The significance of this ruling, writes the *Civil and Military Gazette* in connection with one of the worst abuses alleged against the practice of infant-marriage needs no comment: especially when, as in this case, the bride is older than her infant husband.

Lord Hartington has paid his promised visit to Scotland, and replied to Mr. Gladstone's latest Mid-Lothian speeches. Speaking in Edinburgh at the annual meeting of the East and North of Scotland Liberal Unionist Association, he affirmed that while recent elections did not give Unionists ground for serious anxiety, much less for depression and despondency, yet undoubtedly they pointed to the necessity of continued and even increased vigour in their organisation. From the nature of the case, the present Unionist Government had to give particular attention to the restoration of order in Ireland, but, in the time yet at their disposal before the general election, it was desirable that they should place the remedial side of the Unionist policy in Ireland much more clearly and definitely before the country than it had ever been. His Lordship was the principal speaker at a great Unionist demonstration in the Corn Exchange. He said he was astonished that a statesman of the first rank should have adopted the system of analysis of the Government's administration which Mr. Gladstone had placed before them. All Mr. Gladstone had done had been to narrate certain facts or fictions which had been repeatedly narrated before and which had their source solely from Irish Nationalist organs. Mr. Gladstone had, he held, gone very near to inciting breaches of the law, and he had gone the whole length of excusing these breaches. He went on to point out that if the Unionist party had supported a Government in the administration of exceptional measures, their action arose, not from perversity, but from a deep-rooted conviction that their path of duty lay in such a direction. Viewing the present state of Ireland, he argued that if confidence had not speedily followed in the steps of the restoration of order, the responsibility lay, not upon the Unionist party, but upon others, and it was a responsibility that he did not envy. At the same time, he was of opinion that all the evil which had resulted from what were regarded as mistakes of administration was not to be weighed in comparison with the relief given to the peaceful inhabitants of Ireland by the protection of the Government. In closing he said that he would rather incur the reproach of future ages than incur the responsibility which Mr. Gladstone had done in inciting to hatred of the law.

A Conservative correspondent writes to the *Manchester Guardian*:—Lord Randolph Churchill's relations with the Cabinet continue to be the subject of much gossip in Conservative circles. This may be said with confidence—that there has been a personal *rapprochement* between Lord Randolph Churchill and one or two of his ex-colleagues with whom his relations were at one time particularly strained, and that an increasing section of the rank and file of the party now regard his claims with sympathy. There is a growing conviction, even among the Conservatives of the clubs, that the Government can scarcely hope to win another general election on the lines of their present Irish policy. Lord Randolph Churchill will never associate himself with such a Land Purchase Bill as that which will come again before the House next session; nor, if Mr. Balfour's administration of the Crimes Act is to be continued, will he care to identify himself with the repressive side of their policy. But the idea is spreading that we are on the eve of a "new departure." Supposing that the Government should carry their Land Purchase Bill—or, failing to carry it, should abandon the hope of legislating on these lines altogether—and should appeal to the country on the strength of a conciliatory departure in administration and a sweeping Irish Local Government Bill, conceding the utmost limit of what Unionists regard as tolerable in the direction of Home Rule. This is a card which has been held in reserve throughout, and, before it is played, Mr. Balfour may be expected to surrender the Irish Secretaryship into other hands. No one could fill the role better than Lord Randolph, who has been disassociated from all the recent developments of Irish policy. I believe it is morally certain that in such circumstances the post would be offered to him, though whether he could be content with anything less than the leadership of the House is another question. Some of his warmest friends say that he would. That there are persons of influence within the circle of the Government itself who are favourable to Lord Randolph's return is beyond doubt. Certain facts, at all events, have come to my knowledge with regard to the origin of some of the reports which from time to time have been current as to this matter on which no other imaginable construction can be placed.

The Petrovsk Railway will probably be begun next spring.

Monsignor Zalewski was to leave Rome on the 7th ult. for India to organise a college for the training of native Catholic clergy.

Cardinal Lavigerie, having completed his great anti-slavery campaign in Europe, has gone to Africa, where, it is believed, he intends remaining for the rest of his life, to continue there the philanthropic work to which he has devoted himself.

A correspondent makes an appeal to all who sympathise with Scotchmen in trouble to support the fund which is being raised to assist the distressed crofters suffering from the floods in Scotland. Scotchmen, all the world over, are more compatriotic almost than any other race of men.

A discovery of considerable artistic importance has just been made at Milan. In the process of scraping some walls at the hospital there has been brought to light a copy of the famous "Last Supper" of Leonardo da Vinci. The interest of the discovery is that the newly found fresco seems to be an exact replica of the composition as originally painted by Da Vinci, and contains details which have disappeared from the original in the course of much maltreatment and partial restorations, notably, some partly legible names and inscriptions traced on the borders of the draperies.

General Kaulbars, the officer sent by the Russian Government as Diplomatic Agent to Bulgaria, shortly after the kidnapping of Prince Alexander, in August, 1886, has written a letter to the *Novoe Vremya*, with the object of rebutting the charges brought against him by M. Stambouloff at the latter's interview with M. Tatitsheff, the Russian ex-diplomatist. In this communication General Kaulbars declares that Prince Ferdinand aspired to the Bulgarian Throne prior to Prince Alexander's overthrow, and indirectly reproaches the Russian Government with having failed, though warned by him, to take steps to frustrate the success of Prince Ferdinand's candidature.

Mr. Balfour arrived in Donegal on Tuesday (Nov. 4), and received a deputation of representative men, among whom was Father M'Fadden, at the railway station. After discussing local matters and the requirements of the people, the right honourable gentleman drove to Killybegs, where, in a meeting presided over by Father Martin, the parish priest, he was presented with an address. Father Martin, who said they regarded Mr. Balfour as a true and real benefactor of the people, stated the requirements of the district; and Mr. Balfour, in reply, said the representations made would meet with every possible consideration. Next day he travelled from Killybegs to Carrick, and thence to Teelin, where the right honourable gentleman had a long conversation with the fishermen. He was respectfully received, and the men talked freely with him as to their industry and their mode of prosecuting it. The Chief Secretary thereafter drove to Glencolumbkillie and then to Glentees—completing at the latter place the day's drive of forty miles on an open car. Here he delivered an address on the information which had been laid before him.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, Nov. 21.

His Excellency Lord Harris's first visit to Kathiawar is now almost at an end. He has gone through a long list of ceremonies, every day's programme has been crowded with events; but with the laying of the foundation-stone of the Victoria Jubilee Water Works, and the distribution of prizes to the young Princes at the Rajkumar College this morning, the Governor practically completed the work he had come for.

FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE VICTORIA JUBILEE WATER-WORKS.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new water-works was performed by his Excellency this morning in presence of nearly all the Chiefs at present in Rajkote. On his Excellency's arrival, he was met at the entrance to the shamiana, where the ceremony was to take place by Mr. Booth, engineer for the work, and Major L. L. Fenton, who conducted him to his seat.

Major Fenton, Assistant Political Agent, before asking his Excellency to lay the stone, related a brief history of the origin of the new work. He said:—

Your Excellency, your Highnesses, Thakore Sahibs, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In June, 1887, the Chiefs of Kathiawar subscribed Rs. 1,60,000, for the purpose of commemorating the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress by some work of public utility to be erected or carried out at Rajkote. It was at first decided to devote the money to the construction of a building to be used for a museum. Designs were called for, and the work had so far progressed by the following hot weather that a site had been reclaimed, and the foundations of the building laid, when it was represented to the late Political Agent Colonel Watson, by the agents of the subscribing States that the money would be better expended in providing the civil station with a supply of pure water. This was a want which had been felt for some years, and which had become so alarming in the latter part of 1888 that it was considered that no further time should be lost in arranging for some such permanent supply of at least drinking water, as would render the population in future independent of the station wells; and it was decided by the Political Agent in consideration with the State representatives that the museum project should be modified, so as to permit of the larger portion of the funds being devoted to the proposed water-works of the various schemes proposed, the one eventually decided upon as being most practicable with the means at our disposal was the construction of a reservoir in the Randarda Valley by building a dam across the stream and conveying the water so impounded by gravitation to Rajkot. As the portion of the subscribed funds which it was proposed to devote to this purpose was insufficient, Government sanction was asked for a grant of Rs. 50,000, from the civil station fund. These preliminaries delayed the work which was not commenced till November, 1889. Since then it has progressed speedily under that excellent arrangements of our energetic engineer, Mr. Booth, and by June last, the main dam was raised sufficiently to enable us to store 22 feet of water. It is hoped that the entire work, including the pipe service, will be completed by June next. The Randarda Lake will have an area, when full, of about 450 acres, and a present depth at the weir of 35 feet. This can be increased hereafter if necessary. The main pipe to the station, which is about two miles distant, will be nine inches in diameter and the head will vary from 35 to 60 feet. The daily supply for drinking purposes, cattle, and road watering is estimated to be 195,000 gallons, and this can be delivered in about eight to ten hours; but emergencies may arise requiring an immediate large supply of water, and as the greater portion of the drinking water will be required in the early part of the day, it is proposed to meet these requirements by the construction of a number of small reservoirs placed in various localities in the station, which will fill during the night. The principal reservoir is the one of which your Excellency has kindly consented to lay the foundation-stone this morning, and its cost has been generously presented by his Highness Sir Bahadurkhanji Mohabatkhanji Nawab of Junagadh in addition to his original donation to the Jubilee Fund. The reservoir is designed to carry over the centre a bronze statue of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and the front will bear three marble tablets, on two of which will be inscribed in English and Gujerati the name and date of the water-works, and on the third the name of the donor of the reservoir with the circumstances of his gift, which will for ever commemorate his name as a benefactor to the poor of the Rajkote station. In conclusion I wish to express on the part of the committee our thanks to our able engineer, Mr. Booth, for the cheap rate at which the work has been executed, as well as for the excellence of its character, and the expedition with which it has been carried out, I would now ask your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the reservoir. (Loud applause.)

His Excellency before laying the stone, however, signed a document which was headed: "Foundation-stone of the Bahadurkhanji Reservoir, presented to Rajkot Civil Station, by H. H. Sir Bahadurkhanji, G. C. I. E., Nawab of Junagadh, was laid by H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Harris, G. C. I. E., Governor of Bombay, on the 21st November, 1890." This paper was also signed by the Chiefs and other gentlemen present, and placed, together with a case of coins in a cavity prepared in the stone for them. The stone was then lowered into its place.

His Excellency, having declared the stone well and truly laid, briefly addressed the assembly as follows:—

Your Highnesses, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The interesting ceremony which we are taking part in to-day illustrates once more materially and practically the great interest which the Chiefs of Kathiawar take in public works of all descriptions; and I think I may openly say, under the present circumstances in works that will prove of benefit to the general public. I think it rather necessary for me to make a few remarks on the benefits that Kathiawar has derived from the munificence and the liberality of their Highnesses. We will, some of us, presently be taking part in a ceremony at the Rajkumar College, the existence of which is due to the desire of the Chiefs, to raise up in this province an educated and enlightened body of men, who will be capable of administering the affairs of the people with discretion; and towards that great work I need hardly refer you to what a considerable extent their Highnesses the Thakore Sahib of Bhownugger, and the Nawab of Junagadh, and others of the first and second class Chiefs have contributed, not forgetting the fact also, that in proportion to their finances all the other Chiefs of Kathiawar have contributed. Again there is the Alfred High School which owes very much its origin to his Highness the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh, and at the same time the Kaiser-i-Hind Bridge over the river which originated in the idea of the Thakore Sahib of Bhownugger, the Male Training College, which is due to the collective liberality of the Chiefs in general; and at the very spot where we are now standing a public garden is in the same way due to the collective liberality of their Highnesses. Then there are the Clock Tower which we owe to the generosity of his Highness the Jam of Jamnagar, the Dharmsala to his Highness the Raja Sahib of Dhrangadhra

cerely hope that this easy supply of water may prove to be an unfailing one and that it will be of immense benefit—as it is a credit to you—to the people of the neighbourhood. (Loud applause.)

VISIT TO THE RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

His Excellency then drove to the Rajkumar College, where he was received by Mr. Macnaghten, the principal, and conducted over the premises. Mr. Macnaghten who takes great pride in the education of his young students took great pains to explain to the Governor the system of teaching carried on in the college, and his Excellency, as he said in his address to the students, was not only much interested in the school, but thoroughly satisfied with all he saw and could learn of it. After the inspection his Excellency was conducted to the college hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Above the door hung a portrait of her Majesty the Queen-Empress and a red banner with the words in gold letters "Long live Lord Harris." The gallery all round also was draped with flags, bearing the names of the Kathiawar Chiefs; and on the wall above his Excellency's chair were the Royal Arms.

Mr. Macnaghten opened the proceedings by giving a history of the college since its opening, nearly twenty years ago. He said:

Your Excellency, Mr. Ollivant, your Highnesses, Thakore Sahebs, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—We had hoped that perhaps your Excellency's coming might have so happened that this year's prize-giving might have been fixed for December, the 16th. For on that date in 1870 just upon twenty years ago, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, standing in this hall, declared our college open. So, if I may compare small things with great, the 16th of December is to our college something like what the 4th of June is to Eton. But now, as our usual tamasha is to-day, and as we have the honour of your Excellency's presence, and as we are on the eve, so to speak, of attaining to our twentieth anniversary, I think, I may fitly, on this occasion, make a few brief remarks on our past history, of which the first chapter may seem to be closing after an experience of twenty years. In that history many of those have assembled to-day have played prominent parts—or I may say they themselves are the history—and we are very glad that your Excellency's visit has been the occasion of bringing together so many of them on these well-known scenes. Some of them doubtless, remember, as I do—for it seems but as yesterday—the doubt and trepidation with which we commenced work in 1871. At first the prevailing idea in men's minds seemed to be that no one would join us at all. But the ice of mistrust was broken by his Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, who was the first to enter the college in February, 1871, and of him I must gratefully remark that as he was first among our pupils, so he has since been first among our benefactors. After him followed, in rapid succession, the Thakore Sahebs of Morvi, Rajkote, Limdi, and Wadhwan, the son of the then Thakore Saheb of Palitana, and two of the Bantwa shareholders. These are the most important names among the twelve students who made up our college during the short first term of its existence. In our second term we were joined by his Highness the present Nawab of Junagadh, whom we are very glad to see here again in this hour of his distinction. Being, when he joined, advanced in age, he could not remain with us long; and he was, in fact, withdrawn on his marriage in 1873. But we have always remembered the time which he spent in the college with satisfaction, and we trust, and believe, that it is to him also a not unpleasing memory. In those early days our accommodation was not so extensive as it is now. Our college had no wings, but only the straight block of which this hall is the centre. So our two 1st class Chiefs, Junagadh and Bhownugger, had to live in the rooms at each end of this block, and, though those quarters now seem to us small, they lived in them very contentedly. Those were wild times in Kathiawar, and I remember how every evening two bands of armed men marched into our Court, and took up their station in front of the rooms inhabited by their young student-masters, Junagadh and Bhownugger, respectively. We were rather afraid of these darbari guards for they looked as if they might assault one another. A writer in Blackwood October No. 1876, who visited the college, described them as "strange wild-looking figures, who might have come out of the middle ages," and he was also greatly impressed by the sight of armed sentries guarding our cricket-field "because intimation had been received of some plot to carry off one of the young minor Chiefs." We do not hear of these things now, and they are not much more than a memory. For the wild sentries out of the middle ages we have substituted mild nineteenth-century puggees, and his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi, for whose protection our playground was guarded has himself, by his railway, afforded to the public one of the best safeguards from outlawry and highwaymen. But I must be brief, and will now merely add that since the beginning our college has been joined by representatives of most of the States in the northern half of this presidency, so that, as Colonel Wodehouse remarked in 1888, "there are now, with the exception of the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Rao of Cutch, very few young Chiefs of importance in Gujerat or Kathiawar in whose training this college has not had a hand." We have also received some valued recruits from the Southern Marhatta Country, including two minor Maharajas of Kolhapore, and we hope that under your Excellency's auspices we may be further reinforced from that quarter, so that our long-cherished wish may be realised, and this institution come to be recognised as the one Chiefs' College of the whole presidency. Though we are not perhaps very happily placed as regards geographical position, yet in these days of easy communication by rail the objection as to distance is greatly diminished. Looking back over the list of old pupils one cannot but linger affectionately over the many familiar names and familiar events they recall over the friendships of the past which are friendships of the present also. But those friends are not my private property, nor must I speak of them as private individuals. Many of them are public men, who will be known by their public acts, and by them and their acts must our college be judged. With some of them your Excellency is already acquainted, and, as I before remarked, they are the voice of this college which best deserves to be heard. Of others the voices are silent; we can hear them no more; but they live not the less in our memories. And especially to-day I cannot forget the absence of one whose presence has hitherto been most familiar on occasions like this. I mean the late Thakore Sahib of Rajkote who was taken from our midst in the prime of life on the sixteenth of April last. He was one of the twelve who joined our college in the first term of its existance and subsequently living here in Rajkote he was known to us well from beginning to end. We cannot but remember and miss him regretfully, to-day. I have said that our first term closed with twelve boys in 1871. In the next year, 1872, our numbers had risen to 17. Three years later in 1875, they had risen to 29, and since that time they have been pretty steady between 30 and 40. Taking the whole twenty years of our existance, I find that the annual average attendance has been 32·4. To-day, as your Excellency will see by the prize-list, our numbers stand at 35. Only in the years 1886 and 1887 did they rise above 40: they were 43 in 1886 and 44 in 1887: and this increase was due to the fact that in 1886 we were strengthened by a strong Marhatta contingent which has since been withdrawn. Similarly, in 1879, when our numbers reached their next highest point, *viz.*, 39, I find that our college included no less than six Kumars from the Marhatta Country—the then minor Maharaja of Kolhapore, the Rajas of Mudhol and Sawantwari, the Sardars of Mhysal and Nipani, and the young Nawab of Savanoor. These statistical facts are not without interest, for they seem to indicate that this college can hardly attain its former strength unless, as formerly, it be recruited from the south as well as from the north. No doubt, if his Highness the Gaekwar will help us, Baroda would be a fine field for recruitment. We trust that it will be so some day. But it is on the Government and the Politicals that we must mainly rely. We can do little without their assistance. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Ollivant for all he has done in a very short time to establish the affairs of this college on a permanent and satisfactory basis. I know it has cost him much labour and thought, and I thank him very sincerely. This brings me from the past to the present, and I will now say a few words concerning the more special business of to-day, and the year represented by these prizes. In our 1st class Shivasinghji of Yundetti has practically stood alone by himself, for Gigawala's health, to our great regret, necessitated his absence from our classes for the whole period of last term and for nearly the whole of last year. Last prize-day Gigawala stood first and Shivasinghji, second. I mentioned however on that occasion that, owing to unavoidable absences, Shivasinghji had not then been as fortunate as his attainments deserved. Certainly he has no cause to complain of any misfortune to-day. For he has literally swept the board, fairly winning all the best prizes—the Gondal Prize given for the head of the college by his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Gondal, the Idar Prize, for proficiency in English, given by his Highness the Maharaja of Idar in remembrance of his former residence in the college, and the Fergusson Medal for English speaking, which I think is the prize most coveted of all, given by his Highness the Thakore Sahib of Bhownugger in remembrance of the Governorship of Sir James Fergusson. These prizes are all won by Shivasinghji, and, as I have said, he deserves them. We trust he will continue to work, and, passing from this college to the University, pursue his studies to a very fruitful and honourable end. I wish also to speak with commendation of Gigawala of Bagasen, who throughout a long career in the College has worked with much thoughtfulness and attention, and who is the equal of Shivasinghji in all, but the vigour which comes of sound health. The other class-prizes have all been won in their respective classes by those who have gained the most aggregate marks in all subjects throughout the year. I have only to note in the 2nd class that the Thakore of Lathi has worked very well in spite of very serious obstacles, and that but for the weakness of his eyesight he would have gained a higher place. In the 5th class too, I have specially to commend the diligence and progress of Sursinghji of Utelia, who has made a very close race indeed with Darsinghji of Lakhanka for the 5th class prize. The Good Conduct Prize has been easily won, through the award of boys themselves, by Amarsinghji of Wankaner; and the senior and junior athletic prizes by Ram Kotila of Dedan and Darsinghji of Lakhanka respectively. I desire to add my grateful acknowledgements of the good work done by my staff. And now I think I need say little more. For your Excellency is, I heard, well acquainted with the character of this institution. You know, Sir, it has been our endeavour to make our boys practical men of the world, developed in mind, sound in body, reverent of their consciences. Such a training can never be easy; and, under the circumstances in which we are placed, it has been, I can truly say, exceptionally difficult. Still, though we can never hope to attain to the ideal that is set before us, deeply conscious though we are of the greatness of the task and our own insufficiency, yet I trust we may find, in the knowledge of the past, good hope for the future of this institution. Though colleges of this kind are new things in India, though we can boast no time honoured cloisters inscribed with the names of illustrious exemplars,—still I think we may find compensation for these things in the nobility and prestige, and I may add, the historic autiquity, of the Rajput character. I can truly say that a high sense of honour, and chivalrous feeling of *noblesse oblige*, has in general characterised those who have hitherto studied within these walls. That is the tone we should most wish to have: and may that be the tone of this College always?" I have only to wish that in after years there may be more opportunity than at present for the useful employment of the young energies imperfectly developed in this institution. Education does not end here. It ends only when life ends. And occasionally the bhayat and kinsmen of Chiefs, who have learnt something in this college, afterwards relapse into listless inactivity for want of something to do. This is not altogether, or always, their fault: for there is not in fact a very wide field open at present for the educated energies of the youthful nobility and gentry of India. But, I hope, for their sakes, that some plan will unfold itself for their useful and honourable employment. That would seem to be a fitting sequel to what we endeavour to teach in the college. In conclusion I have only, in the name of us all, to thank your Excellency for the honour you have done us in kindly presiding on this occasion. I need not say that, received from your hands, these prizes will have a double value, and we trust that to-day's acquaintance with our college will not render you less disposed to help it with your powerful support.

A long programme of recitations, chiefly in English, was next gone through by the students, and it is surprising to hear how fluently the students, some of them very young boys, spoke their lines, showing how well they have been taught the language, which is a matter for congratulation to Mr. Macnaghten, and a result of which not only he, as instructor may be proud, but of which the Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar may also be, and in possessing so able a principal for the college. One recitation which deserves special notice was that of the "Charge of the Light Brigade," by Kumar Bhawanisinghji of Dhrangadhra. He delivered it with good accent, and not a little spirit, showing how fully he appreciated the meaning of the poem. "Horatius," by Kumar Takhatsinghji of Masa, was also delivered with considerable dramatic effect. But what was undoubtedly the cleverest piece of elocution was the recitation by Kumar Shirsinghi of Mundetti of Browning's poem, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin." It was not only a wonderful effort of memory, but it was given with expression, the pronunciation being perfect. The recitations over the Governor distributed the prizes, and then addressed the students as follows:—

Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have visited Rajkumar College to-day with the very greatest interest. I had heard very much of it, and I was extremely anxious, to see so far as one can on a short visit, the system you are pursuing here, by studying the demeanour of your pupils, by inspecting your building, and generally by such opportunities as I had of seeing the pupils of gathering a slight idea of whether the system is a good one or not, and I have no hesitation in saying that from my cursory observations and examination, I am satisfied that this college is doing a very good and useful work, and I do not think it is necessary, or would be right solely, to look at what we see now in and about the college itself. But it is only fair we should look back at what the college has done in those twenty years. I certainly deplore Mr. Macnaghten's disappointment that the exact twenty years has not been actually completed, but I can only suggest it was due to my distinguished predecessor's want of forethought in not exercising such powers of prescience in foreseeing that his successor would be here twenty years thereafter on the 21st of November. (Laughter.) The Rajkumar College has emerged from its infancy, and its reputation is established, and looking round me to-day, I can see the results of that system in education, and the training that this college has undertaken has set forth many scholars, and I think that those Chiefs who have been trained here have shown their gratitude to it by not ceasing from their friendship to it in after life. Your young friend the Chief of Bhownugger to whom Mr. Macnaghten referred as having been the first to enter this college, has retained his friendship for it throughout his life, and although his son is at present in the South Mahratta Country with his tutor, we know the reason is very exceptional, and does not arise from any want of friendship for this college. And I see on my right hand the Chief of Morvi, and their Highnesses of Limbdi, of Junagadh, and of Wadhwan, who have in their subsequent careers shown that the training of this college has been of great use to them in widening their minds, in showing them that as the world moves on, so Kathiawar must move too, and also by their subsequent acts their great friendship for, and interest in their old school. Mr. Macnaghton has alluded to the desire of Government to encourage education in other parts of this presidency and the support to this college by the young Chiefs coming here. No doubt Government is always anxious to maintain, as far as it legitimately can, a college of this sort; but there are other considerations which we cannot overlook, those of climate and of health, and they must invariably affect questions of that kind; but, as I shall say presently, it is obviously the policy of Government to assist in every way and encourage an institution of this kind by giving its support to this college. I must express my particular pleasure that the Bombay Educational Department, and its experience and knowledge have been enlisted this year by inviting Mr. Giles to come and inspect the college and its pupils, and I certainly trust that his report will be duly and carefully weighed by all those who are in authority here, and who have the opportunity of exercising their discretionary powers, because it will undoubtedly be recognised that the advice and opinion of a man of such great experience, a man who is occupied from week to week in inspecting educational establishments throughout Gujerat are of extreme value to you, for he is not the kind of man who will venture upon an opinion, until he has duly weighed the result of expressing it publicly. I therefore hope the advice that he has given will be carefully considered, and I trust that there is every prospect of the advice he offers being followed. Especially as regards the literary education, he advises more careful study of history and of biographies, and I am sure that those who are in authority in the college itself will recognise how necessary both these studies are amongst the young men who are being trained and will some day exercise positions of great authority over large numbers of people, that they may, in the difficult problems of administration that will inevitably come before them, know what are the precedents in the history of the world that they may safely follow. After all, we must remember that history, like everything else, is absolute in itself, and we may often be safely steered through the rough waters of a dangerous position by our knowledge of the course that those who have gone before have followed. I cannot too strongly advise you to give effect to Mr. Giles's advice in this matter. Some distress has been expressed in the past year that the numbers in this college have fallen, but I think it is only fair to remind those who deplore such a circumstance—of course it is deplorable, but it seems to be reasonable. I may fairly remind those who deplore it that Sir James Peele himself did, some twenty years ago, foretell that at some period in its existence there would be a dearth of young Chiefs attending this college; and therefore that its administrators must be prepared to find such a falling off. But just as that may happen at one period, so we may be assured that in a few years the numbers will increase again so long as the administration is approved of by those who have sons to send. This is the most important part after all, and in all probability we may take it for granted that the numbers of young Chiefs coming here will not on the average decrease; and what we must maintain is the system of administration as perfect so far as possible. I have already said that the Government is interested in this institution, and therefore it is probable that it would give its support, towards increasing the numbers here. I think further that the Paramount Power is largely interested in the education of such young gentlemen of position and family as are before me, and I trust we may find it in our power to represent to the Government of India that this institution is worthy of their support. I personally am as anxious as any of my predecessors that institutions of this character should have the utmost possible support in order that they may flourish, because we believe that by placing some responsibility in small matters on a boy's shoulders, they adapt themselves more readily to the weightier and more serious responsibilities of man's estate, and it is important that this, which is the essence of the English public school system, should not be lost sight of in any institution modelled on that system. An attempt has been made to introduce the public school system in its entirety here and elsewhere in India, but you must not think that you have got a close imitation of it. I do not think it would be possible in India to produce a counterpart of it, for I am not at all sure that it is suited to Oriental customs, habits of thought, and habits of mind and body. The English public school gives no advantages to birth or wealth; the son of the poorest and the humblest squire in the land may, and age often does, far excel in the estimation of his school-fellows, whether from moral, intellectual, or physical qualities, the son of the highest and the wealthiest. English public schools are model republics, where the prizes are gained by prowess, not by favour, and where each member has to regulate his behaviour to suit the convenience of the general body not of himself, and where the mode of life, luxurious though it be as compared with the mode of not many decades back, is still Spartan as compared with the mode of educational institutions in this country meant to be of the same character. Pray, do not misunderstand me: I am not finding fault that these Indian institutions are not exactly the same as the English public schools. I acknowledge that every allowance should be made for climate, racial, and customary differences. Still it is impossible to make an exact copy of the original. There are very good points in it which are attainable. The manliness, the determination, and the indifference to pain which are marked characteristics of the public school-boy are as attainable here as in any other climate, and they are valuable qualities to encourage in all who from their position must some day face the criticism of public opinion. The encouragement to obey rules by giving boys the utmost latitude of freedom, and by putting them on their honour, is far worthier of imitation than any system of compulsory obedience, obtained only by fear of punishment or the apprehension of tale-bearing. Encourage a boy to do right by teaching him that to do wrong is mean, and then you are establishing a foundation to his character which will stand the test of time, of misfortune, of opposition, and of misrepresentation. I am not trying to minimise the value of books. In society, but still more in solitude, they are man's best friends; a knowledge of them not only makes his society bright to those about him, but makes his own life incapable of *ennui*. But discipline of the moral qualities is even more essential than discipline of the intellectual qualities. You, young gentlemen here, whom I have seen here to-day, and whom I have great pleasure in congratulating upon the neatness and tidiness of their rooms, and some of them upon the great powers of memory that they have shown to-day, will, under God's providence, be called some day to fill high positions fraught not only with your own happiness but with the happiness or the reverse of thousands who will be affected by your example and your administration. Depend upon it that the habits you are now forming are going to affect you bearing in your future career. Attributes that can now be moulded into forms of beauty will in a few years be unyielding and obstinate to pressure. It depends, I know, on the system being pursued here, it depends also on your own good-will while here whether that final form will be one of love and sympathy or the reverse, of love of justice or the reverse, of simple dignity or ostentatious pride, of manliness or effeminacy, of knowledge or ignorance. Husband the time, regard it as something precious, something that is fast slipping away, and bear over before you the thought that the day must come when you will no more be blindly groping for guidance, but that it is yourselves who will be the guides. You yourselves will be the examples for good or ill to those whose interests lie largely in your care. Gentlemen, a heavy responsibility is yours, and I pray you may be equal to it when the time comes. My time in India is but short, but the recollection of my visit to Rajkumar will not be effaced by distance, and I, not less than those who are brought into closer contact with you, shall always pray that you may prove yourselves fitted for that great responsibility, and that by your virtue and by your capacity may secure peace and contentment amongst those around you, and thereby be doing your duty towards and your part in making still more consolidated this great Empire. (Loud applause.)

The boys then rose and sang "God save the Queen," after which flowers and *pan-supari* were distributed, and the assembly dispersed, H. E. the Governor and staff remaining at the college, where they had tiffin with Mr. Macnaghten.

In the afternoon his Excellency and staff and a small party of gentlemen drove out to the jungle, about twenty miles from Rajkot, where a camp had been prepared by Colonel Hancock. To-morrow morning the party will go out shooting, principally black buck, with which the country abounds, and it is expected he will return in time for the races in the afternoon.

The men of the Gloster Regiment, who came from Ahmedabad to form the guard-of-honour, and the Royal Artillery who have been firing the salutes, received intimation this morning that the Chiefs of Kathiawar had subscribed a sum of money for an entertainment to be given to them, and which, in all likelihood, will take place about Christmas.

LEPERS' ASYLUM AT DAMAUN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The efforts of the Bishop of Damaun, to establish a leper asylum in the little Portuguese colony of Damaun, where the number of lepers can, I am told, be counted on one's fingers, and is far much less than in Goa, where no such asylum exists, are, no doubt, praiseworthy, but, with due deference to his Lordship I submit that the need for the salvation of our souls is greater than that of our bodies, and as the Portuguese Government can well afford to look after its leprous subjects, while asylums for orphans and the poor and good Catholic schools and colleges are essentially and immediately needed in Damaun, and in particular at Salsette and Bassein, I would, through the medium of your widely, circulated journal, respectfully submit for the consideration of his Lordship the good Bishop, whether it would not be far more useful and beneficial to the temporal and spiritual needs and welfare of the Diocese of Damaun, if the Bishop dropped all thought of a leper asylum, at Damaun, in imitation of that great and far seeing man Monsignor Menrin, S. J., with whom first originated the idea of asylum for lepers in Bombay, so necessary here, and which can easily receive the few lepers existing at Damaun, and in lieu thereof he directed his efforts to establishing an asylum for the orphans as also the poor, infirm, lame, and blind existing in Salsette and Bassein, or what is better established good Catholic English schools for boys and girls and also industrial schools at Salsette and Bassein just as that excellent Portuguese Bishop of Cochin, Monsignor Ferreira, is doing in his own diocese, and also the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, and the Bishop of Mylapore, is one of the primary duties imposed by the Holy Father on all Bishops of the Indian Catholic Hierarchy.—Yours, &c.,
A CATHOLIC AND A PORTUGUESE SUBJECT.
Nov. 24.

THE VACANCY IN THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am obliged to you for your notice of me. I understand, however, that Mr. Raghunath Khote was a nominated member, and consequently there will be no election—Yours, &c.,
Nov. 24. W. R. HAMILTON.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little Cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HINDU MARRIAGES IN INDIA.

THE following letter has appeared in the *London Daily Chronicle*

SIR,—We, the undersigned Hindus of Bombay, temporarily residing in London, respectfully beg your assistance to lay before the British public a few observations on the discussion of the above subject. Mr. Malabari, a Parsee, and not a Hindu has been, we find, devoting much of his time and energy on the subject of infant marriages among Hindus. During his short stay in England he has evoked considerable attention and stirred the minds of the British public, and he solicits interference of the British Government in India by legislation. The system he sends to reform or remodel is a social subject in which Hindu religion and usages are intermixed. The custom is of long standing—say centuries. We fail to understand how he could induce the well informed and able British statesmen governing the large Indian Empire to enforce any legislation on Hindu society to which Mr. Malabari does not belong. On so large and intricate a question the British public should clearly understand that his voice is not the voice of the Hindu community, whose religous and social observances the British Government has pledged itself to respect. The advocates of reform in marriage observances are not practical reformers, but mere agitators. They are very few in number but by no means agreed among themselves as to what they would alter. The reformers may be counted by hundreds, whilst the people who are content to go on on their old system number many millions. Our Hindus take their law and religion on Brahminical authority. The British statesmen must gain an insight into the ancient religion of Hindus, which is still the best key to the religious convictions and superstitions of the present day; they must enter into the spirit of the ancient law of the country, before attempting to reconcile native customs with the principles of modern legislation. They must learn to appreciate the religious convictions and observances of Hindus before condemning them unheard. Lord Elphinstone, Bishop Heder, and Sir Thomas Munro, who knew India, say "that Hindus are affectionate to their families and children, and if treatment of the female sex, full of confidence, respect, and delicacy, is among the signs which denote a civilised people, then the Hindus are not inferior to the nations of Europe."

There are several points brought forward and published in the English papers here, and the British Government on one side and the Hindu community on the other are blamed for one thing and another. Hindu law is caricatured and twisted in every imaginable way but the real solution of the question can only be made in India by appointing a commission consisting half of Hindus and half of Europeans, and taking the evidence of the heads of the religion and of castes in different leading Hindu communities, and the opinion of the Shastrees of the different presidencies and provinces of India. Indian laws, religious customs, and usages are the outcome of several circumstances—different Governments, innumerable dogmas and doctrines established by many holy and popular sages and leader of thought and philosophy. Mr. Malabari gives a list of the persons who are in favour of the reform movement, but Mr. Purnanand Mahanad Bhatt a delegate from the province of Guzerat (Bombay presidency), in the fifth Indian National Congress held at Bombay in December last was present when the NationalSocial Conference debated on social reforms, and when Professor Tilak asked the members present whether they would allow legislative interference with their caste privileges most of them cried out, "No, no." The result of the debate was that a majority of the members were not prepared to tolerate any legislative interference with regard to their social customs, *i. e*, in regard to the marriageable age of their womankind. We agree with the Hon. Surgeon-General Cornish late member of the Legislative Council, Fort St. George, that there are no present circumstances which would justify the Indian Government in interfering by legislation with these customs and usages, bound up as they are with the religious beliefs of the people without appointing a commission of inquiry as suggested by us. Otherwise in the present state of public opinion any hint of legislation on so private and intimate a subject would stir up an amount of suspicion and bad feeling which might result in the most disastrous political consequences.

The true and quiet remedy for the so-called reformers is that they most boldly act like martyrs in the cause, set examples to their co-religionists, not minding the public penalties inflicted on them by the Hindu ecclesiastical law, which will disappear in course of time if they combine by tie of relationship, constantly preach, correctly interpret their ancient Hindu law, and convince the orthodox people that their law does not prohibit the correction and improvement of their social customs which were proper for the time when they were brought into existence. Experience has proved that the Hindu mind has not been wanting in appreciating what is true and good if properly explained, and enforced in an unoffending manner by reasonable arguments and practical deeds.—Your obedient servants,

PURNANAND MAHANAND BHATT.
HURRY CHUND CHINTAMON.
London, Oct. 14.

EXAMINATIONS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE.

ON the 1st inst. the Military Department of the India Office issued a fresh set of instructions for the guidance of military and medical officers of the Indian Army who wish to qualify as interpreters in the Russian language. With one or two slight verbal alterations the rules are the same as before, but at the end of the paper the following supplementary rules are added:—

No officer on leave on medical certificate will be allowed to proceed to Russia on duty unless reported fit by the Medical Board of the India Office.

Not more than fifteen officers altogether of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service will be allowed to proceed on duty to Russia in any official year, whether they have satisfied the test at the Staff College final examination, at the examinations held half-yearly in London by the Civil Service Commissioners, or at the half-yearly examinations in India.

With the exception of those officers who pass out of the Staff College, no officer will be regarded as having a claim to proceed to Russia on duty by reason of his having satisfied the test.

If more than eighteen months have elapsed since an officer satisfied the test he will be required to undergo a fresh examination before receiving permission to proceed to Russia.

The half-yearly examinations in India are held in January and July, and the names of the officers who are recommended by the Government of India for permission to proceed direct from India to Russia are furnished to the India Office as soon as the results of the examination are known. The names of the officers who are finally selected are communicated by the India Office to the Government of India, who give authority to each selected officer to take up his residency in Russia, to which country he should proceed about May or November, so as to be on the same footing as the officers of his batch who proceed from England.

The passport of an officer proceeding direct from India to Russia will be issued either by the Governor-General of India or by the Governor of Madras or of Bombay. The necessary vise should be procured by the officer at Teheran, or any other place on the route where there is an accredited Russian agent.

The above embody paragraphs 1 and 4 of the modications of the regulations for the study of Russian which were promulgated in clause 33 of Indian Army Circulars for February, 1890. Paragraphs 2 and 3 of that Circular are still in force, though it is not considered necessary to republish them.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

THE returns of the American elections up to Wednesday night 5th inst. showed that the Democrats had gained an overwhelming victory. Seats have everywhere been won from the Republicans, even in States which have hitherto been unvaryingly Republican and the strongholds of Protectionism. Mr. M'Kinley is reported to have been defeated in Ohio by 244 votes.

Advices received from New York, published Friday morning 7th instant state that the M'Kinley Tariff defeat becomes more overwhelming as fuller returns arrive. The Democratic majority in Congress is now 140 in a total of 332 members. The Republicans have fewer members than was ever known in the history of the party. Not only M'Kinley but all the leaders associated with him have been defeated. No party since the foundation of the Government has met with such a crushing disaster. The Democratic majority in Pennsylvania is now 17,000. Michigan, Republican last year by 33,000, is now Democratic by 10,000. Scarcely a Republican State remains. On the Republican side there is not one in which there has not been a loss of Congressmen.

It is the general belief (adds the *Daily News* correspondent) that Mr. Cleveland will be renominated, as the victory is regarded as the outcome of his teachings while President.

The new House now chosen enters office on March 4.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANIES.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of the South Indian Railway Company was held on Nov. 4 at the City Terminus Hotel, Capt. Johnston presiding, in the absence of Sir R. Macdonald Stephenson, to consider certain resolutions in connection with the purchase of the company's undertaking. The chairman said that it would be in the knowledge of those present that on the 31st prox. their contract with the Indian Government would expire. At that date the shareholders would receive £100 in return for their original £100 with the addition of £30 more; and during a long period, about thirty-two years the guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. had been regularly paid to them. Everything in connection with the transfer of the property had been carried out in the most satisfactory way with both the Indian Government and the Home Government. After expressing their obligations to the general manager and staff in India for the services rendered by them to the company, he referred to the new agreement which had been entered into with the Secretary of State for the new company. It was, he said, practically completed, and under the agreement an arrangement had been made to enable trustees to invest, the original period of fifteen years being now extended to twenty years. He concluded by moving resolutions—1 applying the sum of £4,197,556, 11s. 2d., the price payable for the undertaking on the 31st prox. by the Secretary to State for India in Council as follows:—(a) £16,045s. (being 1s. per cent. on the total nominal amount of the company's capital) in paying the costs of carrying the resolutions into effect; (b) £14,925 13s. (being 9s. 4d. per cent. on the five per cent. stock and 8s. 8d. per cent. on the four-and-three quarter per cent. stock) in paying gratuities to executive officers of the home staff who had been not less than five years in the company's service; and (c) £4,181,026 13s. 2d., the residue of the purchase price, in repaying the whole of the company's capital; 2, providing that, so far as relates to the gratuities to the staff, the previous resolution should be without prejudice to the rights of stock-holders who might not assent to the gratuities; and 3, providing that nothing contained in the resolutions passed at the meeting should have the effect in any way of lessening or prejudicing the right of the directors to be held harmless and indemnified out of the above-mentioned or any assets of the company against any claims, &c., to which they might be subjected by reason of, or in relation to, the distribution of the assets of the company and the settlement of its affairs. Major-General J. H. M. Shaw Stewart seconded the resolutions. Mr. Martin Wood thought that some gratuities should be given to the Indian as well as to the London staff. The chairman replied that they were following the lines which had been adopted in the case of other similar companies whose undertakings had been acquired by the Government; and he pointed out that the Indian staff were in a different position to the London staff, as the services of the former would still be retained. The resolutions were carried. Mr. Miller proposed a resolution to the effect that any surplus remaining after paying all the expenses entailed in the distribution of the capital should be left to the discretion of the directors to divide among themselves. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Wood, but was lost, and Mr. Miller's resolution was afterwards agreed to.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company (Limited) was held on Nov. 5 at the offices, Finsbury-circus. Maj. Gen. J. S. Trevour, who presided, stated that during the past half-year they had been working with the eastern end of their system, between Cumbum and Bezwada, detached from the other parts by a gap of about sixty-three miles. This gap was only filled up about a fortnight before the close of the half-year, after the monsoon had burst, and the traffic season was over. Things had improved since the connection had been established, but it would take some time to develop trade. They obtained about 85 per cent. of their coaching receipts from the carriage of third-class passengers, and rather more than half their goods receipts from the carriage of cotton, grain, and seeds. They now proposed to reduce the third-class fare on the part of their line south of Hubli to 2 pie per mile; and, if the experiment proved successful, they would gradually extend the reduction. They had managed to earn enough to carry forward over £3,000 to the credit of their reserve fund, after reimbursing to Government the ½ per cent. paid by them last half-year under their guarantee to make up their dividends to 4 per cent. per annum until the end of this year. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded by Major-Gen. Sir Richard Pollock, and unanimously adopted.

THE HOMEWARD VOYAGE OF THE SERAPIS.

THE Serapis Indian troopship, Capt. Hicks, returned to Portsmouth on the 3rd inst. from Bombay. She had on board the 17th Lancers, under the command of Col. Benson, and, consisting of fifteen officers (including Prince Adolphus of Teck), 310 men, sixteen women, and twenty-six children. The regiment is quartered at Shornecliffe. A squadron of 140 men, in command of Maj. Jenkins, Capt. Renton, and Lieut. Nickalls, was landed in Egypt, where it relieved a squadron of the 20th Hussars, which was brought home. The Serapis had also on board forty-five officers, drafts of Royal Artillery, 134 invalids, 222 time-expired men, twenty-two prisoners, twelve insanes, and a few details. Four deaths occured on the passage; Colour-Sergeant Burnett, R. M. A., Private Underwood, 2nd Derbyshire Regt., Private Herbert, Cornwall L. I., and a child. The ship encountered bad weather in crossing the Bay, and a soldier and a woman were injured by the rolling of the vessel. On the morning of Nov. 2., during a heavy fog, the Serapis got embayed off Ushant, and very narrowly escaped running upon the rocks. A private inquiry has just been held at Portsmouth into the circumstances. The situation of the vessel appears to have been more critical than was supposed. The weather was foggy at the time, and after passing Cape Finisterre, instead of keeping well out to sea, so as to round Cape Ushant, she seems to have been gradually drifted towards the shore by the wind. When the Ushant light was at length discerned, it was discovered, to the horror of the officers on the bridge, to be on the port bow, in place of being well to starboard. The engines were at once reversed and orders given to close the water-tight doors. It is even asserted that the ship touched the rocks, and that it was only by canting her that she was set free. The report of the inquiry has been forwarded to the Admiralty for their consideration.

THE NEW WEST AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

THE expedition of Lagos under Mr. James Bennett with Commander Cameron as his chief of staff, was to leave England in the yacht Fawn on Monday (10th inst.) The party will consist of twenty-four all told, and it is computed that they will be absent for six months. The following official notice regarding the expedition has been issued from the Colonial Office:—

"Notice is given hereby that the colonial will shortly be visited by Mr. James Bennett, of London, charged by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies with the duties of inquiring into and reporting upon the mineral and vegetable resources of the colony with view to their further development. Mr Bennett besides being a gentleman of large experience both as a consulting mining engineer and in commerce, is the inventor of a special process for extracting, by means of chemicals, pure rubber from the milk of the wild fig tree, of which several species are to be found in the colony, and it is hoped that great advantage will accrue to the colony and adjoining territories from his visit. He will devote particular attention to those articles, such as rubber, gum, fibres, and minerals, in which it is thought that the present trade of the colony may be largely increased, or which are considered apt to become subjects of local manufacture. His Excellency the Governor trusts that the people of the colony, and especially the important commercial body, will place their valuable local knowledge at Mr Bennett's disposal and otherwise render him every assistance calculated to make his visit prove successful to the colony."

THE TIPPERARY TRIALS.

IN the Tipperary trials on Friday (Oct. 31) counsel for the defence endeavoured to elicit from a witness the names of the tenants on the Smith Barry Estate who had redeemed their holdings and remained in possession, but as it was pointed out that this might result in serious consequences to those persons, the magistrates declined to permit their names to be disclosed. Miss Sadlier, who had been detained in custody for refusing to be sworn, was brought up, and as she still refused to take the oath, Mr. Irwin, in discharging her, said she would, probably, regret in after life her refusal to fulfil an obligation expected of every loyal subject. The case for the Crown closed on Monday, and after another scene, which led to the committal of Mr. P. O'Brien, M. P., for contempt of Court, the case was adjourned until Nov. 12 to give the accused an opportunity of preparing their defence. Altogether eighty-nine witnesses have been examined.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

THE following is a list in the order of merit of the Militia subalterns recommended for commissions in the Regular Army, who have passed the examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners in October, 1890, having previously passed the literary examination, with marks appended:—

Van Someren, G A	8150	Reeve, J S	3835
Berners, C A	6553	Orpen, H S	3835
Holman, B W	6273	Fane, R N	3832
Magrath, B H B	6068	Peterkin, M J G	3832
Mitchell-Innes, A H.	6000	Marshall, Fitz R D	3817
Spedding, C R	5166	Christian, F E	3813
Mugliston, W L	5008	Skeet, F J A	3806
Whymper, H O	4934	Grogan, C M	3788
Travers, H P	4867	Shaw, C A	3698
Tweedie, W W M	4802	Stirling C	3682
Kysh, W B	4690	James, A S B	3676
Price, T H F	4569	Grenfell, H M	3660
Hodgson, F J	4536	M'

INDIAN UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Special Parliamentary Committee and other members of this Association was held on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 45, Pall Mall, London, S. W. Present: Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C. I. E. M. P., President, Messrs. J. W. Chisholm, R. H. Smith, S. J. Harrison, A. Whitten, H. R. Hudson, George O'Donnell, W. T. Blanford, Henry Prince, A. Dalzell (by proxy,) F. C. Barnes, F. R. De Marsic, C. V. Luke, C. I. E., J. Mackenzie, W. R. Robertson, H. Lambert, Dr. Murray Thomson, O. S. Stack, W. A. Boulton, A. G. Crommelin, H. A. Watson (by proxy,) C. Benson, and A. Taylor.

Mr. Heyman (Secretary) read a confidential circular, containing the proceedings of the Calcutta Committee of September 27.

The Chairman: Gentlemen,—You have heard the proceedings of the Central Committee of Calcutta, whose authority we have always recognised, and whose authority we intend to recognise, as paramount in regard to the proceedings of this Association, and we regard the authority of no other committee as paramount to their authority or to our own authority here. I am now about to propose to you the following resolution. "That this meeting expresses its entire satisfaction with the wise and prompt action of the Calcutta Central Committee in regard to certain unfortunate utterances improperly published by one of the Indian branches of the Association, and pledges the London Committee to continue that support of the Central Committe and that advocacy of the general interests of all the Indian Civil Services by which such substantial advantages have already been gained." With some little difficulty, and at some personal inconvenience to myself, I have taken the utmost care to be present at our meeting to-day, because I desire, as your Chairman, to take the full share of responsibility for the action of the London Committee in every respect; especially in face of the rather ludicrous censure that has been, as I understand, passed upon us by a single local branch of the Association in India, which, with a taste which I shall not here characterise, because if I did I should have to speak in too strong language, has actually sent to the Indian Press copies of their resolutions censuring the actions of those who have not only borne for them and for others the whole burnt of the battle that has been fought on this occasion, but have also won for this branch as well for all other branches in India the battle which they asked us to undertake. (Hear, hear.)

Stress has been laid upon the request of Mr. Ribbentrop that he should be allowed to represent this Association before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, in order, as I understand, to advocate some supposed pre-eminent claims of the gentlemen appointed to the Services in India by the Secretary of State over the claims possessed by those appointed by the Government of India or the Local Governments in India. That position is a perfectly intelligible position to take up. It was a position very strongly taken up by Sir George Campbell in the House of Commons. It was a position, let me tell you, that very nearly wrecked the whole of our business in the House of Commons. The fact that Sir George Campbell took that view nearly wrecked our agitation in the House of Commons. But it was a position that, as the Central Committee has shown, was distinctly and formally repudiated by this Association in every aspect. They distinctly refused to concede that men appointed by the Secretary of State had one whit greater claim to equitable treatment from the Government of India than had all the other members of the Service, doing precisely the same duties and taking the same share of risks as themselves. With regard to that question I will only take the department of which I was myself a member when first in India—the Education Department. I went out as a member of that Department. I was appointed by the Secretary of State. I went out with a covenant, and was scheduled as what is called a Secretary of State's man. So was Sir Alfred Croft, the Chairman of the Central Committee at Calcutta. To my personal knowledge he went out as a Secretary of State's man, and with a covenant from the Secretary of State, so that he was, *ipso facto* from the first entitled to all these advantages. Then a colleague—a most esteemed colleague of mine and of his, whose name is also on the Committee list—Mr. Charles Tawney—was appointed by the Local Government in India, but he was Senior Classic at Cambridge, a Fellow of Trinity College, and he is one of the most distinguished scholars in the world, a man whose name is known in every learned society of the world. Now, do you think that Sir Alfred Croft and myself would have the meanness to stand up before the Secretary of State or before the House of Commons, or any body else and say that we were appointed by the Secretary of State, and that Mr. Charles Tawney was appointed by the Government of India, and that therefore we wanted to have superior Pension Rules, better Leave Rules, and more recuperation of our mental and physical faculties in England than he wanted? Would not that be base? Would not that be mean? Therefore, it went without saying that we could not authorise Mr. Ribbentrop to go before a Select Committee of the House of Commons and advocate a cause which we regarded as somewhat mean, from our point of view at any rate, and one of which refused to take advantage.

All the grievances of the Service that could legitimately be taken notice of by Parliament were taken notice of by the Select Committee; their recommendations were sent up to the Secretary of State, and what was the result? The Secretary of State in Council saw, that, with regard to one out of these five or six broad recommendations, that regarding the rate of exchange for Pensions, it was ripe for action, and, in order to show his own *bona fides* in the matter to show the desire of the Government to act most honourably according to the recommendations of the Select Committee, he at once said: "The Pension questionis ripe for decision, and I will decide to grant this very great boon to all the Services." But at the same moment all the other recommendations of the Select Committee were taken up by the Secretary of State, and that I know from my own personal knowledge. I know that these idiotic resolutions of a branch committee came home to the India Office at the moment that the Leave and Furlough Rules and other questions of importance to the Services were under the discussion of the Secretary of State and of the India Council; and I may say this, without any breach of confidence, that I understand that positively the moment when there appeared any proof of dissension among our body the whole position at the India Office was changed, much to the detriment of your interests and of all our interests. If you think that those gentlemen out yonder who, when we were fighting their battles, tried to muddle the whole business at a most critical moment; if you think that they will not bitterly regret it, I do not think so. Therefore I think that the best notice we can take of their folly is to ignore it altogether, and to take notice instead of the wise and prompt action of the Calcutta Committee in repudiating that folly and backing us up in our fight at home. (Applause.) The only other point, as far as I can make out, in which some of these gentlemen think that the Select Committee did not report altogether according to their wishes—the only other point that has any shadow of justification is with regard to the question of promotion in the Services in India. Now I may here state publicly that I, for one, would never support any action on the part of the House of Commons that would interfere with the discretion of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in dealing with any question of promotion in the active Services in India. I do not believe that Parliament is competent to interfere on such points. And I do say this, that where we think the Government of India has acted in a way that is detrimental to the interests of the Service in those matters of promotion, it is perfectly open to private members of the House of Commons, as private members, to expostulate with the Government, and if necessary, to carry their expostulation into the form of questions or even of motions in the House of Commons. That is the only point which has been put forward in the Indian Press or in any branch association that has not been fully and adequately dealt with by the Select Committee and the House of Commons, and that is not being at this moment inquired into, and in the process of being redressed by the Secretary of State in Council. What on earth do these gentlemen mean, then, by showing to the common enemy at the most critical moment of the whole business that there is dissension in our ranks? It seems to me simply midsummer madness. It is simply heart-breaking from the point of view of the interest of all whom I represent and whom you represent, to think that men should pass and publish such foolish resolutions in the public press. I thank you very much for having listened to my remarks, and I very much regret that I am obliged to leave at once, so that I shall not be able even to stop to know whether you accept the resolution.

The chair was then vacated by Sir Roper Lethbridge, and was occupied during the remainder of the meeting by Mr. James W. Chisholm, a vote of thanks having been passed to Sir Roper Lethbridge for presiding.

Mr. Chisholm said: I do not think that the resolution completely covers all that we have to do, because we are only dealing with the Central Committee. As regards any branch committee, my feeling has been that if a branch committee meets it may so happen that a section having special grievance is strongly represented there, and they may pass a resolution on the subject. But so far as any resolutions representing sectional opinions are concerned, they are worth nothing at all, and when the Calcutta Central Committee, with whom alone we have dealings, repudiate their action, whatever representative character they may have previously had ceases. I beg to second the resolution proposed by Sir Roper Lethbridge.

The resolution was put and unanimously adopted.

Mr. O. S. Stack: As one of the members of the Calcutta Committee, allow me to say that one of the charges made against the London Committee is that it had not kept the Calcutta Committee informed of what was going on. Now, you will all remember that before the Parliamentary Committee was formed, and while it was sitting, there was a large number of men representing almost all the departments home on leave, and I think you will all agree with me that the London Committee availed themselves of the advice and assistance of every man they could possibly get, and that not a single step was taken, and not a single resolution adopted, and not a single telegram sent, without the approval of a large body of men home on leave, but still in active service. Then there was the Pension *versus* the Furlough question. I think a reference to the evidence given by the witnesses will show that, though many of them had only an interest in the Pension question, they still represented forcibly the evils of insufficient leave and inadequate furlough. There was no disposition on the part of the witnesses to shirk the Furlough question and to lay undue stress upon the Pension question.

Mr. O'Donnell: I should like to be permitted to say a few words upon this subject. With regard to the Service in India, one of the great points laid down (I, as an old member, can speak from personal knowledge), was that we would deal with the whole grievances of the Service, which we were allowed to bring before Parliament as far as Parliament would permit us to bring them to its notice—that we would not be content with advocating the interests of any one section either retired or on active service, but that to the end of the chapter we would stand by the Service, and do all we could for it. Now, I want to take the opportunity of saying that so convinced was I of the propriety of this course, and of what should be done for carrying it out, that I from the first advocated a permanent institution in London to watch over the interests of the then Uncovenated Service. The idea of the Service in India at this moment attempting to carry out any object they may have in view without a local representation in London is one of the most absurd ideas conceivable. It is only through the interests that we have been able to gather round us here in London, by hard work and continual dinning that we have got what we have to-day. If it rested on any action that could have been initiated and carried through in India we should be no better to-day, we should not have advanced one step beyond the position we occupied when our agitation commenced. It was by the people here going right and left in every direction, and enlisting the interests of those whom they could influence, that Parliament was at last got to listen to our wants, and that those wants were brought to the test of judicial examination. That being the case, nothing is clearer than that if we want to do any good for the Services in India we must have a permanent representation of the Services in London.

Then another point that I wish specially to emphasise is this, that if there is a suicidal act of any kind, it is that of showing division in our ranks. It is that which has given us the uphill work which we have got through fortunately so far, but there is something yet to be done for those who are still in active service. I have been a retired man for fifteen years, and out of harness, but I am ready to work for those who will accept my services. I am ready to work for my old companions to the end, but we must show a united front, and we must not admit that there is one side opposed to another. Had we done that from the beginning we should never have been in the position that we were in when we commenced this agitation. I would earnestly impress upon all present that we can do nothing better than form a permanent representative Board in London to guard the interests of the Services.

Mr. Chisholm: I have been asked to move a further resolution.

The resolution I have to propose is a recognition of service. It must be a matter of regret and extreme disappointment to all of us that anything like disapproval of the action of the Committee here should have found a voice in India at all. We had hoped, considering the great service rendered by Mr. King, whom you all know, that there would have been unanimous expression by this time of a strong feeling throughout the whole Service in India in regard to the great services he has rendered. The time, the thought, the attention and the labour which Mr. King has devoted to ou cause cannot be too highly appreciated by the wholer Services. (Applause). We are all individually under a great debt of obligation to him, and I should have been very glad, and I am sure you would have been glad, if we had seen this feeling of obligation and gratitude expressed in the different branches all over India. I now have the pleasure of proposing:—"That this meeting, while offering to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge, M. P., and the other Parliamentary friends of the Services, the cordial thanks of all those whose interests they have so successfully advocated, expresses its strongest approval of the general-ship of Mr. Edward Jenkins, late Member of Dundee, as the Parliamentary counsel of the Association, and of the services of Mr. Heyman as secratary of the Committee."

Mr. Stack seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. A vote of thanks to Mr. Chisholm for presiding brought the proceedings to a close.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—November 6.

CIVIL.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

C A Bull, India, 45, Pall-mall
S H M Cole, India, 45, Pall-mall
F E Rose, India, 55, Parliament-street
N Douglas, India, care of Mr P Henderson, 15, St Vincent-place, Glasgow

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

C E A Jones, India, one year's extraordinary leave
S H Hennessy, India, 6 months, MC

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

A Grant, India
G I B T Dalton (Cov), India
J Boxwell (Cov), India
R Sewell (Cov), Madras
A Lucas (Cov), Bombay. (To spend remainder of leave in India)
Surg C H L Meyer (MD), Bombay

ARMY.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

Colonel W B Birch, Bengal SC, from Nov 30, 1890
Surgeon-Major E Sanders, IMD, Bengal, from Jan 1, 1891
Colonel C S Noble, Bengal SC, from Nov 13, 1890
Captain F Warden, Ind Marine, Bengal, from Sept 6, 1890
Surgeon J G Handcock, IMD, Bengal, from Sept 27, 1890
Colonel D Cowie, Madras SC, from Nov 29, 1890
Colonel A T Woodhouse, Madras SC, from Sept 22, 1890

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Surgeon-Major J Arnott, MD, Bombay
Lieut W T Delamain, Bombay SC
Capt D J O Taylor, Bombay SC
Capt W H Cazalet, Bengal SC
Surgeon J K Close, Bengal
Capt J Hauwell, Bombay, RA
Capt J W C Hutchinson. Bombay SC
Second-Lieut J M Morris, Madras SC
Lieut G A Robertson, Bengal SC
Lieut D M Bower, Bengal SC
Lieut A F Bruce, Bengal SC

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Surgeon G H Fink, Bengal
Lieutenant H J Roche, Bengal SC
Surgeon H E Banatvala, Bengal
Colonel J S Blaxland. Madras Infantry
Lieutenant R M Rainey, Madras SC
Lieutenant E P Wood, Madras SC
Lieutenant E A Campbell, Bombay, RA.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

Lieut F W J Caulfield, Bombay SC, 6 months, MC
Lieut-Col C E Harene, Bengal SC, 6 months MC
Lieut-Col R'H T Hill, Madras Inf, 1 month, MC
Captain PB Vaughan, Bengal SC, 3 months, MC.

THE time-honoured ceremony performed when Father Neptune comes on board a ship crossing the line, is now of rare occurrence, but a letter from Simon's Bay relates that it took place recently on board the Magpie, a gunboat commanded by Lieutenant Ewen F. Domville, and stationed on the West Coast of Africa. The correspondent writes:—'On our way to St. Paul de Loando we were boarded by old Father Neptune, his wife, and their assistants, coming to take toll of the new arrivals. A large bath had been rigged with sails for half the length of the ship, and all the little magpies, fifty in number, who had not roosted on the line before had to swear allegiance in the usual way to the Monarch of the Ocean. The first victim was the paymaster, and some of those who followed were old salts, with, strange to say, over fifteen years' sea service, yet had never crossed the line before. There was great fun and skylarking, but nothing in the shape of bullying and good humour prevailed throughout the proceedings."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Lady Gordon, 316 tons, Captain A W Whetley, sailed yesterday for Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's steam-ship Nyanza, 1,421 tons, Captain M Simons, will sail to-day for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 132 deck passengers.

THE Barque Haidee, 755 tons, Captain T Letoux, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, (5th October), with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Inchlonga, 1,944 tons, Captain G. Henebery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shields (25th October), with a cargo of 3,606 tons, coals, The vessel is consigned to Messrs Beyts, Craig and Co.

THE Steam-ship Greatham, 1,531 tons, Captain W M Humphries, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Barry (October 24), with a cargo of 2,944 tons, coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Mayfield, 1,725 tons, Captain J. Fleming, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo and 1,016 cases gun-powder. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain Beard, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo. Mr H Walker as cabin and 98 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Kt Errant	2240	Mathew	A	K Nixon & Co.
„ Nubia	3351	Knox	B	W & A Graham&Co
„ Sculptor			C	B & P S N Co
„ Oriental	1040	Forbes	H	B I S N Co.
„ Taif	878	Robinson	F	Hajee Cassum.
„ Dunkeld	1806	Cumming	K	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Nyanza	1428	Simons	L	Ebji Shewji.
„ Suez	1366	Wood	P	J Mackintosh. & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.—Steamers Kaveri, Poonai and Neera, Shepherd & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
„ Oriental	2711	Stewart	1	P & O S N Co
„ Armenia	2218	Read	2	W & A Graham &Co
„ D Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F. Bozzoni.
„ Teheran	1634	Sams	5	P and O S N Co
„ Imperator	2441	Bechtinger	7	A-H Lloyd's S N Co.
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	9	B I S N Co.
„ Deccan	2022	Beard	10	Hajee Cassum
„ Tanjore	1401	Raffin	12	Hajee Cassum
„ Kirby Hall	1638	Phillips	13	E Bates & Co.
„ Glasgow	800	Nacoda	15	Allana Munji & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
23	Assam (s)	Webber	Aden, Nov. 18.
	Greatham (s)	Humphries	Barry, Oct. 24.
24	Inchlonga (s)	Henebery	Shield, Oct. 25.
	Mayfield (s)	Fleming	Antwerp.
	Haidee Barque	Letoux	Mauritius, Oct. 5.
	Deccan (s)	Beard	Mauritius, Nov. 10.
	Sullamut (s)	Webber	Cardiff, Oct. 24.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Kistna (s)	Stewart	Karachi.
	Lady Gordon (s)	Whitley	Colombo.
	I. M. S. Canning	Hewett	Calcutta, via Madras

The steamer Nyanza, Captain Simons, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.
Steamer Assam, for Aden, &c.
„ Baghdad, for Persian Gulf.
„ Kapurthala, for Karachi, &c.
„ Kilwa, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—November 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—100 cases nitric acid, Bhaisett and Co; 2 puncheons whiskey, 4 cases medicine, Treacher and Co; 51 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 100 cases whiskey, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 209 cases whisky, Sooabjee Cowasjee; 15 hogsheads, All, Latham Abercombe and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej s—26 cases ham, bacon and cheese, D. Dadabhoy; 15 packages hams, bacon and cheese, Phillips and Co; 23 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Green and Read, 10 cases cheese, J. M. Allana; 105 cases oilmenstores, &c, R Joomia, 4 cases medicine, Rogers and Co; 78 cases wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Henzanda s—6 cases biscuits, M M Vulljee; 6 cases confectionery, N Hassonally, 10 cases confectionery, Eduljee and Brothers; 30 cases champagne, Volkart and Brothers.

Arcadia s—7 casks bird shot, Finlay, Muir and Co; 250 kegs bird shot, G Mooljee.

Kangra s—12 cases envelopes, &c, A T M Jaffer.

FROM HAMBURG.

Trifels s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Vokerjee Cowasjee; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Sutlej s—26 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 100 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

D Balduino s—29 cases provision and 15 cases burgundy, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

D Balduino s—25 cases brandy, F Fischer and Co.
Sutlej s—26 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 51 cases brandy Jamsetji Nowrojee.

FOR ANTWERP.

Henzada s—157 packages window glass, H Noorbhoy.
Trifels s—175 boxes candles, A H Tyebally; 5 cases perfumed spirit, M Dadabhoy.

FROM GENOA.

D Balduino s—531 marble stabs, M Mulchund and Co; 25 cases vermouth, Volkart Brothers.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Sutlej s—25 cases slate pencils, M G Hoosain and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Thames s—5 cases soap, M Kekabhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—40 cases appl es, M Pallanjee and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—24 packages clocks, M Goculdas; 32 packages clocks, M Gangjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—2,000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 2,500 cwts bonemeal, Esmall Purdina; 1,000 cwts bonemeal, Hajee Nathia Esso; 67 bales wool, C Nanjee; 1,350 cwts myrabollams, Heerjee Soonderjee.
Dunkeld s—14 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachi.

FOR LONDON.

Suez s—49 cwts deerhorns, Esmall Purdina; 18,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft, Wales and Co; 60 cwts gum, Damjee Khimjee; 11 bales hides, Adamjee Peerbhoy; 24 cwts nutmegs, Esmall Ellias; 105 cwts gum, 7 cases sandalwood, and 2 cases nutmeg, C Chaterbhoy; 30 cwts deerhorns, W Gangjee.
Henzada s—325 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy; 648 cwts crushedbones, A Canjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Kt Errant s—4,000½ cwts rapeseed, F L Battliboi and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—660 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 220 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Henzada s—120 cwt. gum, A. Vinayak Chhatre & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s.—3,000 cwt. teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 9 pots rosa oil, K. K. Homyar.
Kt Errant s—1,930 cwt wheat, John Fachiri; 244 cwts sandelwood, D. P. Batha & Co.

FOR GENOA.

D. Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 439 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—50 bales twist E L Moolcund; 85 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton M Co; 40 bales twist, P F Talati; 50 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 7 cwts fishmaws, and 17 cwts Sharkfins, R Dhunjee and Co; 100 cwts Sharkfins, and 44 fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 92 cwts Sharkfins, 12¾ cwts fishmaws, &c; L Chuttoo; 75 cwts Sharkfins, and 74 cwts Khismiss, Currumbhoy Ebram; 7 cwt horns, N Jewakhan; 72 cwt funnelseed and 14 cwts Senna leaves, Quan Lim Eaoo; 4 cwt Jurdalloo, 10½ cwt olibanum, and 7 cwt peacock feathers, Yue Lun Ching: 50 bales twist, Tata and Co; 13 cwt galnut, M Dawoodbhoy; 93 cwts ivory, C Tar Mohemed.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—220 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 40 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, The Khatau Makanji and W Co; 65 bales twist, N J Sassoon.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—25 bales twist, N J Sassoon, 25 bales twist, Alliance Cotton M Co.

HIGH COURT.—November 25.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

448-90—Bicknell and M—Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and another vs C E Wilkinson.
497-90—M H Khan—Jasraj Khurta and another vs Hajee Ebraham Hajee Mahomed—Jefferson, B D and K.
512-90—Chalk. W and S—The Oriental Loan Association vs A R C Hamilton and another.
554-90—Little, S, F and N—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Damodhur Khimjee—Crawford, B B and B.
573-90—Conroy and B—Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy vs Thucker Premjee Tricumdas.
575-90—Crawford, B B and B—Girdhur Pragjee vs Callianjee Purshotum and others—Balkrishna and D.
578-90—Khunderao M—Limjee Nowrojee Banajee vs Cassibai and another.
583-90—Bicknell and M—Suntookchund Khimjee and others vs C F Menezes.
585-90—Craigie, L and O—Thucker Cullianjee Nanjee vs Narrondas Lanjee and others.
592-90—Little, S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Dharamchund Chugonlal.
601-90—Craigie, L and O—The Bank of Bengal vs Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina.
605-90—Bicknell and M—Eduljee Aslajee Daruwalla vs Maneckjee Aslajee Daruwalla—Chitnis, M and M.

Defended New Long Causes.

492-90—T A Bland—Ramchundra Gunoojee vs Hormusjee Muncherjee Dadachanjee and others—Nanu and H.
493-90—In person, paupers—Lookaram Balkrishna and others vs Doongersey Sejpal and others—Little, S F and N.
501-90—Payne, G and S—Gulba Anunda and others vs. Ramchunder Wittoba.
504-90—Chitnis, M and M—Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Gandy vs. The Star of India Mills Co—Nanu and H.
518-90—Chalk, W and S—Babji Ramchunder and another vs. Jairam Luximon—Junardhun G
388-90—Bicknell and M—Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and others vs A Galbraith—Conroy and B.
518-90—Jefferson, B, D and K—Motibai vs Manecklal Motilal and others—Munsuklal, D and J
519-90—Crawford, B, B and B—H A Acworth vs Haji Futteh Mahomed Rahimtoola—Thakurdas D and C
523-90—Conroy and B—Jewraj Corejee vs Bai Javerbai—Bicknell and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

136-89—Payne, G and S—Rampurtab Samratroy and another vs Premsak Chundunmal and others.—D S Garud. Part heard.
366-89—Mirza H K for pauper—Luximon Bhairoojee vs Gungabai and another—Balkrishna and D.
493-88—Roughton and B—Luchmondass Radhakisson vs Goolabrai Gooljarimal and another—In person.
214-90—In person, paupers—Purshotum Lukhmon and others vs Bai Rodibai and others—Chitnis, M and M and Balkrishna and D.
139-90—Payne, G and S—Thomas Douglas Charlesworth and others vs Jafferbhoy Ludhabhoy Chatoo—Thakordass, D and C.
720-89—Crawford, B B and B—The Bank of Bengal vs Madhowrao Venayekraoji and others—Little, S F and N.
82-90—Payne, G and S—W L Behrens vs Thucker Goverdhun Pitamber—Wadia and G.
295-89—Tyabji and D—Haji Khumisa Haji Ismail vs Jumall Jetha and others—Thakurdas, D and C.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suits to be heard in Chambers.

542-90—Chalk, W and S—Ramjeedass Maholiram and others vs Mansing Tikaram and others.
555-90—Chalk, W and S—Raishet Chaumul and others vs Mansing Tikaram and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

147-86—Thakurdas, D and C—The Akbar Manfg and Press Co Ld. vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Jefferson, B D and K. Part heard.
57-78—Conroy and B—Bai Mamoobai vs Dossa Morarjee and others—Nana and H, T D and C. (For further directions on Commissioner's report.)

To speak to the minutes of the order.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Roughton and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

719-89—Crawford, B B and B—The Bank of Bengal vs. Ghanshamdass Jaigopaldass—Jefferson, B D and K.

For examination of witnesses.

Chalk, W and S—In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, and of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.
C A Turner, Liquidator. Jamsetjee Hormusjee Limboowalla, Petitioner.

Postponed Long Causes.

89-90—Little, S F and N—J B K Macbeth vs. The Khangaum Manufacturing Co.—Thakurdas, D and C.
95-90—Thakurdas, D and C—The Khangaum Manufacturing Co. vs. J B K Macbeth—Little, S F and N.
327-84—Little, S, F and N—Jamsetjee Burjorjee Bahadurjee vs L W G Rivett-Carnac and another—W and G, and A H and D.
262-90—Bicknell and M—Furshotum Fakirchund and others vs Narayen Bapoo Salesker and others—Chitnis, M and M.
324-90—Chalk, W and S—Thucker Runchordas Sunderjee vs Pathan Hubibkhan vulud Esmailkhan and others.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 23.

Webb, Surgeon-Genl, Bo, Medical Staff, from sick leave, from England.
Arnott, Surgeon-Major, Bo, I M S, from furlough, from England.
Forbes, Lieut, Bengal, 2-3 Goorkhas, from furlough, from England.
Adams, Captain, Bengal, Q O Corps of Guides, from furlough, from England.
Brown, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Bruce, Major, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Stewart, Col, Ms, 1st Cavalry H C, from furlough, from England.

November 24.

Carroll, Captain, Bo, Ordnance Dept, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—November 21.

Geoghegan, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2 Gloster, on duty, to Deolali.

November 22.

Twemlow, Col, Bo, on duty, to Poona.

November 23.

Panet, 2nd Lieut, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.

November 24.

Routt, Surgeon-Major, Ms Medical Staff, on duty, to Belgaum.
Scott, Col, Bo, Pol Dept, to rejoin, to Sadra.
Forbes, Lieut, Bengal, 2-3 Goorkhas, on duty, to Lansdowne.
Adams, Captain, Bengal, Q. O. Corps of Guides, on duty, to Panjab.
Stewart, Col, Ms, 1st Cavalry H C, on duty, to Aurangabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. RIFLES.

Bombay, 25th November, 1890.

1. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Vol. L. Crowly, "A" Company, from 21st November 1890 to 1st March 1891, both days inclusive.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company,—No 2941 Vol. M. Veevers.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION

3. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association on Wednesday at 6 p.m., in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. Every member is earnestly requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School for Recruits at 7 o'clock this morning.

2. There will be parade at the Kennedy Sea Face on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 6.45 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain and Adjutant, B. V. Rifles.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. ARTILLERY.

Bombay, 25th November 1890.

For the week commencing Monday 24th Nov. 1890.

1. On Saturday next, the 29th instant, the Battery will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to "Oyster Rock" Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns. Dress:—"Drill Order."

2. The following drills will take place this week:—

Evening Drill.—Thursday 27th 6-30 p.m. Carbine drill at Head-quarters.

Morning drills.—Tuesday 25th, Wednesday 26th and Friday 28th—7 a.m. Gun drill in the Arsenal Compound.

BOMBAY VOL. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

3. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bo Vol. Rifle Association in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall at 6 p.m., on Wednesday the 26th instant. Every member is particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) A. LESLIE, Capt.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER, 1890.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen, and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st November to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature inshade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature inshade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·187	S W	3	81·1	59·1	58	..	..	—0·07
Agra	30·210	Calm.	1	83·1	56·1	69	..	..	..
Cawnpore	30·185	S	2	82·1	53·0	68	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·199	S W	1	82·0	52·1	84	..	..	—0·09
Jhansi	30·175	Calm.	1	84·9	58·9	65	..	..	—0·08
Jacobabad	30·5	S E	2	83·0	57·4	63	..	..	..
Kurrachee	30·148	E N E	7	89·7	64·9	53	..	1·00	+1·00
Ajmere	30·202	S	2	83·8	58·6	62	..	..	—0·07
Deesa	30·143	N E	4	91·3	59·2	47	..	..	—0·08
Rajkote	30·107	S S W	4	91·9	63·9	64	..	..	—0·35
Neemuch	30·169	E	2	85·8	59·8	54	..	0·03	—0·07
Indore	30·161	Calm.	1	84·8	58·1	51	..	0·03	—0·18
Saugor	30·157	E	5	82·3	57·8	52	..	0·09	—0·27
Jubulpur	30·222	Calm.	1	80·9	51·1	74	..	0·60	+0·25
Hoshangabad	30·202	E	4	84·3	59·2	67	..	..	—0·24
Khandwa	30·173	N E	2	86·7	57·6	61	..	0·26	—0·01
Raipur	30·173	N N W	3	82·5	56·8	65	..	1·07	+0·56
Nagpoor	30·178	N N W	3	83·7	60·3	70	..	2·33	+1·94
Asir

NOTICES.

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for which Cod Liver oil is prescribed are cured by the

Fucoglycine Gressy

The only remedy of its kind containing all the principles of Cod Liver Oil and having an agreeable flavour

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Dose { For children.—One teaspoonfull night and morning. For adults.—One tablespoonfull night and morning.

Many Testimonials received

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Can only be cured by Lythia Ch. LE PERDRIEL'S effervescing granulated salts of Lythia, taken in small doses are a sure remedy for Stone, Gravel, etc.

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None other allowed in the Hospitals

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Consumption, Debility

Poverty of blood, loss of appetite

the best remedy

AROUD'S WINE

of cinchona

& of the nutritive principles of meat

It is an analeptic par excellence and powerful restorer of the strength.

Brou's Injection hygienic

infallible, and preservative

Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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CAPSULES

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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Scrofulous Cachexis, Green Sickness, Leucorrhæa, Difficult Menstruation, Anæmia, Constitutional Syphilis, Phthisis, etc.

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Scrofulous, Syphilitic Skin Diseases

SUCCESSFULLY CURED BY

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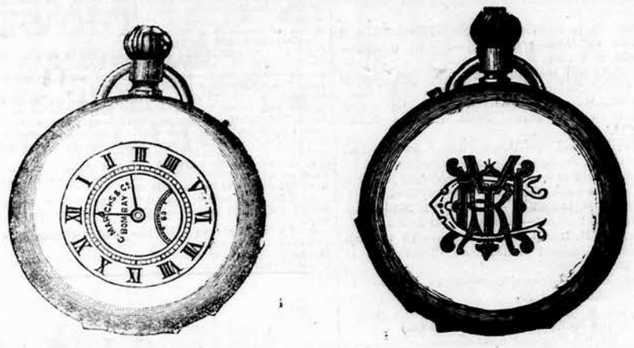

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Ditto Crystal Face	180

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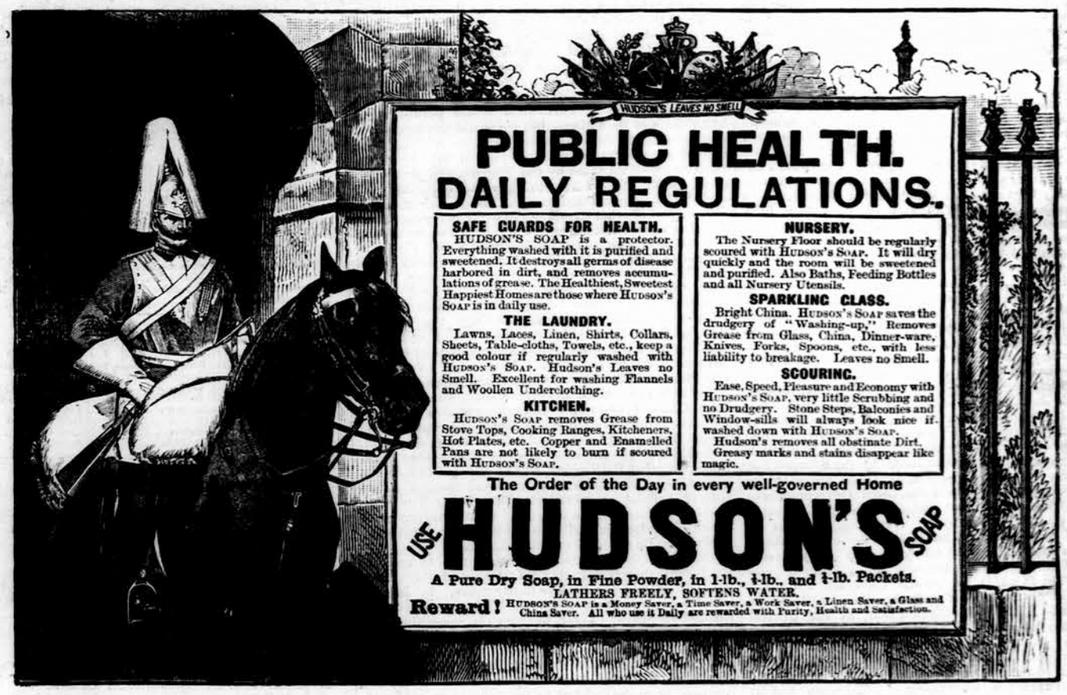

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.

THE LAUNDRY.

Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.

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HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitcheners, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

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Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.

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Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP.

Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt.

Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.

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A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.

LATHERS FREELY, SOFTENS WATER.

Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloths a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse-Breeders is earnestly requested to inspect the Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Polo Ponies and Galloways, &c.—No. 593, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable.

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BOMBAY, 21st November 1890.

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Guarantee the full weight of 16oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the Best Quality and Pure Fast Dye. Write for the Free Samples. Purchase direct, and save 3d. in the Shilling. *Mention this Paper.*

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